

507.73  
C2L868

NUMBER 244  
JUNE 28, 1973

A DISTRIBUTIONAL CHECKLIST OF  
THE TURTLES, CROCODILIANS,  
AND LIZARDS OF HONDURAS

*By* JOHN R. MEYER AND LARRY DAVID WILSON

CONTRIBUTIONS IN SCIENCE



NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM • LOS ANGELES COUNTY

# A DISTRIBUTIONAL CHECKLIST OF THE TURTLES, CROCODILIANS, AND LIZARDS OF HONDURAS<sup>1</sup>

By JOHN R. MEYER<sup>2</sup> AND LARRY DAVID WILSON<sup>3</sup>

**ABSTRACT:** The turtles, crocodilians, and lizards of the Republic of Honduras are listed. For each of the 58 species present, brief synonymies, a statement of the entire range, a list of Honduran locality records, and a statement of the ecologic distribution in Honduras are given. Keys for identification are provided, and a list of species of questionable occurrence is included.

This report represents the second in a series of papers designed to elucidate the composition and relationships of the herpetofauna of the Republic of Honduras. In an earlier paper (Meyer and Wilson, 1971a), we treated the 52 species of amphibians known from the country, and in preparation is a report on the snakes of Honduras. This paper is concerned with the 58 species of turtles, crocodilians, and lizards of the republic.

Our earlier paper (Meyer and Wilson, 1971a) covered most of the same background material, and the reader is referred to it for information on previous studies (Introduction, p. 1), extent of the various ecologic formations (Fig. 1, pp. 24-25), and localities (Gazetteer, p. 34). Synonymies given for each species include the following in the order indicated: 1) Author citation; 2) First citation of the present combination; 3) All references known to us in which Honduran specimens are mentioned. Additional localities, not included in the gazetteer of the previous paper, are given in the appendix.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This paper is a revised version of part of a doctoral thesis completed by Meyer at the University of Southern California. Thanks are extended to the chairman of his doctoral committee, Jay M. Savage, and to other members, Basil Nafpaktitis, Findlay Russell, John Wright, and Russel Zimmer.

Curators of collections from which material was examined are Walter Auffenberg, Florida State Museum (UF); James E. Böhlke, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia (ANSP); James R. Dixon, Texas A&M University (TCWC); William E. Duellman, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas (KU); Robert F. Inger, Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH); Alan E. Leviton, California Academy of Sciences (CAS); C. J. McCoy, Carnegie Museum (CM); the late Michael Ovchynnyk, Michigan State University

<sup>1</sup>REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION

Clarence J. McCoy  
Roy W. McDiarmid  
John W. Wright

<sup>2</sup>Research Associate, Section of Herpetology, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California 90007

<sup>3</sup>Division of Intercurricular Studies, Miami-Dade Junior College, South Campus, Miami, Florida 33156

(MSU); the late James A. Peters, National Museum of Natural History (USNM); Douglas A. Rossman, Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University (LSUMZ); Dorothy M. Smith, Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois (UIMNH); Charles F. Walker, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan (UMMZ); Ernest E. Williams, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZ); John W. Wright, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM); Richard G. Zweifel, American Museum of Natural History (AMNH). In addition, we would like to thank Ernest A. Liner, Houma, Louisiana for the donation of a portion of his private collection to the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology at our request. Thanks are also extended to James DeWeese, University of Southern California, for his help in tracking down literature references.

To the many people of Honduras whose hospitality and friendship we have enjoyed, we wish to express our deepest thanks. Particularly helpful were Rafael Becerra and family, La Ceiba; Oscar Crespo and family, Trujillo; faculty and students of the Escuela Nacional de Agricultura, Catacamas; personnel of Standard Fruit Company, La Ceiba and Coyoles, and United Fruit Company, La Lima; H.E. Ostmark, La Lima; William Plowden, San Pedro Sula; faculty and students of the Escuela Americana, Tegucigalpa.

Field work in 1967 was made possible by funds from the Biomedical Sciences Support Grant, FR 07012-01, from the National Institutes of Health (Meyer) and a Louisiana State University Field Research Fellowship (Wilson), and in 1968 by a Graduate School Travel Fellowship from the University of Southern California (Meyer) and a Sigma Xi Grant-in-Aid of Research (Meyer).

Finally, we would like to thank our wives for their help and companionship during the field work.

Order TESTUDINES

KEY TO THE GENERA OF TURTLES IN HONDURAS

- 1. At least one scute of carapace in contact with pectoral scute ..... 2
- 1. Scutes of carapace separated from pectoral scute of plastron either by a ligament or by one or more inframarginal scutes of bridge ..... 3
- 2. Alveolar surface of upper jaw without a ridge; head and neck spotted or obscurely lined with dark on light ground color ..... *Rhinoclemmys*
- 2. Alveolar surface of upper jaw with a ridge; head and neck with prominent bright yellow and black stripes on dark green or greenish black ground color ..... *Chrysemys*
- 3. At least four inframarginal scutes ..... *Dermatemys*
- 3. Fewer than four inframarginal scutes ..... 4
- 4. Plastron of 11 scutes, with anterior and posterior portions hinged ..... *Kinosternon*

4. Plastron of fewer than 11 scutes, not hinged ..... 5  
 5. Plastron of 8 scutes; carapace with three  
     strong keels ..... *Staurotypus*  
 5. Plastron of 10 scutes; carapace only weakly keeled, if at all ..... *Chelydra*

### Family Chelydridae

#### Genus *Chelydra* Schweigger

##### *Chelydra serpentina* (Linnaeus)

*Testudo serpentina* Linnaeus, 1758: 199.

*Chelydra serpentina*: Schweigger, 1812: 293.

*Chelydra rossignoni*: Werner, 1896: 344; Schmidt, 1924: 86.

*Chelydra acutirostris*: Campbell and Howell, 1965: 131.

*Range*.—Low elevations of the Atlantic versant from southeastern Canada to Ecuador.

*Locality Records*.—COPÁN: 8 mi ENE Copán, LACM 48451. CORTÉS: Laguna Ticamaya, FMNH 5327; San Pedro Sula, FMNH 5322. EL PARAISO: Arenal, LACM 73821. OLANCHO: 4.5 km SE Catacamas, LACM 48449-50.

*Ecologic Distribtuion*.—Sea level to 600 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, and Subtropical Wet Forest formations. Individuals were found in a small, clear stream at night and in a drainage ditch in the daytime. This species is restricted to aquatic situations and is undoubtedly more widespread in the country than records indicate.

### Family Kinosternidae

#### Genus *Dermatemys* Gray

##### *Dermatemys mawei* Gray

*Dermatemys mawei* Gray, 1847: 55; Boulenger, 1889: 28.

*Range*.—Low elevations of the Atlantic versant from Veracruz, Mexico to northwestern Honduras.

*Locality Records*.—"Honduras" (Boulenger, 1889).

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Although there are no definite locality records for this species in Honduras, it is probable that it occurs in the lower reaches of at least the Río Ulua—Río Chamelecón drainage.

#### Genus *Kinosternon* Spix

#### KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *KINOSTERNON* IN HONDURAS

Two or three keels on carapace in adults, usually indicated only posteriorly; head mottled with dark and light markings (light markings reddish or orangish in life); no opposable patches of spines on thigh and calf  
 in adult males ..... *scorpioides*



Carapace never with more than a median keel; head uniformly light, with small light spots or blotches on a dark ground color, or with a distinct broad temporal light stripe (light areas yellowish in life) opposable patches of spines on thigh and calf in adult males..... *leucostomum*

*Kinosternon leucostomum* Duméril and Bibron

*Cinosternon leucostomum* Duméril and Bibron, 1851: 17; Werner, 1896: 345.

*Cinosternon brevigliare*: Atkinson, 1907: 152.

*Cinosternon cobanum*: Atkinson, 1907:152.

*Kinosternon leucostomum*: Meyer, 1966: 174.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from Veracruz, México to Panamá.

*Locality Records*.—ATLÁNTIDA: 18.3 km E La Ceiba, AMNH 71386; Lancetilla, AMNH 71387; Tela, USNM 76871; Corozal, LSUMZ 21728-29, 21860-61. COLÓN: Balfate, AMNH 58606, 58671-72. CÓPAN: 8 mi ENE Copán, LACM 48437-38; 12 mi ENE Copán, LACM 48439; 19 mi SW La Florida, LACM 48436. CORTÉS: N end Lago de Yojoa, AMNH 70544; Agua Azul, AMNH 70545-47, TCWC 19232; Cofradía, USNM 102887. GRACIAS A DIOS: Tancin, LACM 48432-35, LSUMZ 21859. OLANCHO: Callejon, LACM 73823; 1 km SE Catacamas, LACM 48431; 2 mi W Galeras, TCWC 19231.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Sea level to 750 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, and Subtropical Wet Forest formations. This species was found in streams and ponds in the daytime and at night, and was also taken on roads during rains.

*Kinosternon scorpioides* (Linnaeus)

*Testudo scorpioides* Linnaeus, 1766: 352.

*Kinosternon scorpioides*: Gray, 1831: 34; Meyer, 1966: 173; Hahn, 1971: 111.

*Kinosternon cruentatum*: Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 25.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations of both versants from Honduras to southern South America.

*Locality Records*.—COMAYAGUA: near Comayagua, AMNH 70549; 3 mi SSE Comayagua, LACM 48448; 3 km W Comayagua, TCWC 23825. EL PAR-AISO: 7 mi S Güinope, TCWC 19230. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: Zamorano, AMNH 70548; Cantarranas, ANSP 24776; 11 km NE San Antonio del Oriente, LSUMZ 24633. GRACIAS A DIOS: Tancin, LACM 48440-46, LSUMZ 21720-27; Leimus, LACM 73825. LA PAZ: Marcala (Hahn, 1971). LEMPIRA: 13.5 mi NNW Gracias, LACM 48447.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—From near sea level to 900 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, and Subtropical Dry Forest formations. Found in and around ponds, streams, and inundated areas, although it may wander from these situations during rains.

Genus *Staurotypus* Wagler*Staurotypus triporcatus* (Wiegmann)*Terrapene triporcata* Wiegmann, 1828: 364.*Staurotypus triporcatus*: Wagler, 1830: 137.*Range*.—Low elevations of the Atlantic versant from Veracruz, México to northwestern Honduras.*Locality Records*.—CORTÉS: San Pedro Sula, USNM 102884.*Ecologic Distribution*.—Known only from about 100 m in the Tropical Dry Forest formation.

## Family Emydidae

Genus *Chrysemys* Gray*Chrysemys ornata* (Gray)*Emys ornata* Gray, 1831: 30.*Chrysemys ornata*: Boulenger, 1889: 80; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.*Emys venusta* Gray, 1855: 24.*Emys ornata*: Gunther, 1885: 2.*Pseudemys ornata*: Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 25; Schmidt, 1924: 86.*Pseudemys scripta ornata*: Carr, 1938: 135.*Pseudemys scripta*: Meyer, 1966: 174.*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations from Tamaulipas, México on the Atlantic versant and Sinaloa, México on the Pacific, to Panamá.*Locality Records*.—COLÓN: Los Andes, ANSP 26663. CORTÉS: Laguna Ticamaya, FMNH 5321, LSUMZ 22513; El Jaral, FMNH 5320; 2 mi SSE El Jaral, LACM 47205. EL PARAISO: Arenal, LACM 73822. GRACIAS A DIOS: Puerto Lempira, LACM 48454-55, LSUMZ 21479; Tancin, LSUMZ 21480. ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Utila (Wilson and Hahn, *in press*). OLANCHO: 2 mi W Galeras, TCWC 19234-35. SANTA BARBARA: 5 mi S Santa Barbara, LACM 45310.*Ecologic Distribution*.—Sea level to 750 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, and Subtropical Wet Forest formations. Generally found in and around streams and ponds, but may wander from these situations during rains.Genus *Rhinoclemmys* GrayKEY TO THE SPECIES OF *RHINOCLEMMYS* IN HONDURAS

1. Only center of plastron with a dark figure on light background ..... *pulcherrima*
1. Entire plastron covered with a dark brown or black figure ..... 2
2. Second vertebral wider than long; humeral suture equal to or shorter than gular suture; upper jaw notched and denticulate ..... *funerea*
2. Second vertebral longer than wide; humeral suture much longer than gular suture; upper jaw hooked ..... *annulata*

*Rhinoclemmys annulata* (Gray)*Geoclemmys annulata* Gray, 1860: 231.*Rhinoclemmys annulata*: Gray, 1863: 182.*Geoemyda annulata*: Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 25.*Range*.—Low elevations of the Atlantic versant from eastern Honduras to Venezuela and Ecuador.*Locality Records*.—COLÓN: Los Andes, ANSP 26657.*Ecologic Distribution*.—Known only from about 50 m in the Tropical Moist Forest formation.*Rhinoclemmys funerea* (Cope)*Chelopus funereus* Cope, 1875: 153.*Rhinoclemmys funerea*: McDowell, 1964: 267.*Geoemyda funerea*: Campbell and Howell, 1965: 132.*Range*.—Low elevations of the Atlantic versant from eastern Honduras to Panamá.*Locality Records*.—GRACIAS A DIOS: Krasa, LACM 73824.*Ecologic Distribution*.—Known only from about 90 m in the Tropical Moist Forest formation.*Rhinoclemmys pulcherrima* (Gray)*Emys pulcherrima* Gray, 1855: 25.*Rhinoclemmys pulcherrima*: Gray, 1873: 145.*Geoemyda pulcherrima*: Meyer, 1966: 174.*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations from eastern Honduras on the Atlantic versant and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, México on the Pacific, to South America.*Locality Records*.—COMAYAGUA: 3 km W Comayagua, TCWC 23826. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: 10 mi NE Talanga, TCWC 19233; 21-27 km NW Tegucigalpa, LSUMZ 24595. OLANCHO: 6.5 km SE Catcamas, LACM 48452-53; 2 km E Campamento, TCWC 23650. SANTA BÁRBARA: 15 km S Cofradía, LSUMZ 24596. VALLE: 6 km E El Amatillo, TCWC 22312; 1 mi S Júcaro Galán, LACM 48350; 2 km E Nacaome, LSUMZ 24597; 3 km E San Lorenzo, LSUMZ 24598.*Ecologic Distribution*.—Sea level to 1100 m in the Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, and Subtropical Moist Forest formations. This turtle is semi-terrestrial and is often encountered a good distance from water.

## Order CROCODILIA

## KEY TO THE GENERA OF CROCODILIANS IN HONDURAS

- Fourth mandibular tooth fitting into a pit in the upper jaw and not visible when mouth is closed ..... *Caiman*
- Fourth mandibular tooth fitting into a notch in upper jaw and visible when mouth is closed ..... *Crocodylus*

## Family Crocodylidae

Genus *Caiman* Spix*Caiman crocodilus* (Linnaeus)*Lacerta crocodilus* Linnaeus, 1758: 200.*Caiman crocodilus*: Andersson, 1900: 5.

*Range*.—Low elevations from eastern Honduras on the Atlantic versant and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, México on the Pacific, to South America.

*Locality Records*.—COLÓN: ca. 8 mi NE Trujillo, LSUMZ 22500-01. GRACIAS A DIOS: Laguna Tancin, LACM 48459-61, LSUMZ 21718-19.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Known only from near sea level in the Tropical Moist Forest formation. Individuals were taken at night around the edges of large freshwater lagoons.

Genus *Crocodylus* Laurenti*Crocodylus acutus* Cuvier

*Crocodylus acutus* Cuvier, 1807: 55; Schmidt, 1924: 85; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations from Tamaulipas, México on the Atlantic versant and Sinaloa, México on the Pacific, to South America; also in southern Florida and on some of the Caribbean islands.

*Locality Records*.—COLÓN: Balfate, AMNH 58605. CORTÉS: Laguna Ticamaya, FMNH 5775, 5780, 11010, 11038, 22934; Agua Azul, AMNH 70570-71. ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Roatán, near Roatán, FMNH 34563; Isla de Utila (Wilson and Hahn, *in press*).

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Sea level to 750 in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, and Subtropical Wet Forest formations. Schmidt (1924) reported this species as being abundant in Laguna Ticamaya, a shallow lake on the Sula Plain; excessive hunting for hides since then has apparently resulted in its extermination at this locality. Crocodiles are still encountered occasionally in Lago de Yojoa according to local sources.

## Order SQUAMATA

## KEY TO THE GENERA OF LIZARDS IN HONDURAS

- |                                                                                                                                                    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Belly covered with large, squarish, juxtaposed, platelike scales or with large, smooth, imbricate cycloid scales .....                          | 2  |
| 1. Belly covered with numerous small, rounded or pointed, imbricate or subimbricate scales, either smooth or keeled, or with granular scales ..... | 11 |
| 2. A pair of frontonasal scales .....                                                                                                              | 3  |
| 2. Frontonasal single, not paired .....                                                                                                            | 4  |

|                                                                                                                                                                            |                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3. No lateral fold .....                                                                                                                                                   | <i>Celestus</i>       |
| 3. Lateral fold present .....                                                                                                                                              | <i>Barisia</i>        |
| 4. Scales of dorsum like those of venter, cycloidlike .....                                                                                                                | 5                     |
| 4. Scales of dorsum unlike those of venter, granular .....                                                                                                                 | 8                     |
| 5. Eyelids absent; femoral pores present in males .....                                                                                                                    | <i>Gymnophthalmus</i> |
| 5. Eyelids present; femoral pores absent .....                                                                                                                             | 6                     |
| 6. Surpranasals absent .....                                                                                                                                               | <i>Scincella</i>      |
| 6. Supranasals present .....                                                                                                                                               | 7                     |
| 7. Enlarged and well-differentiated scales between eye and ear opening;<br>palatine bones not meeting on midline of palate .....                                           | <i>Eumeces</i>        |
| 7. Scales of temporal region not enlarged or well-differentiated; palatine<br>bones meeting .....                                                                          | <i>Mabuya</i>         |
| 8. Scales of dorsum granular, not uniform in size, some distinctly larger<br>than others and scattered randomly .....                                                      | <i>Lepidophyma</i>    |
| 8. Scales of dorsum uniform in size, granular or cycloid .....                                                                                                             | 9                     |
| 9. Body covered with cycloid scales more or less uniform<br>in size .....                                                                                                  | <i>Gymnophthalmus</i> |
| 9. Body with granular scales dorsally and rows of platelike<br>scales ventrally .....                                                                                      | 10                    |
| 10. A single row of enlarged scales on anterior surface of upper arm; scaly<br>part of tongue not bifid; usually a sheath between larynx and scaly<br>part of tongue ..... | <i>Ameiva</i>         |
| 10. Three or more rows of enlarged scales on anterior and dorsal surfaces<br>of upper arm; scaly part of tongue bifid posteriorly; tongue not<br>sheathed .....            | <i>Cnemidophorus</i>  |
| 11. Upper surface of head covered with scales of variable size, never<br>granular appearing .....                                                                          | 12                    |
| 11. Upper surface of head covered with minute, granular scales .....                                                                                                       | 20                    |
| 12. Femoral pores absent .....                                                                                                                                             | 13                    |
| 12. Femoral pores present .....                                                                                                                                            | 16                    |
| 13. Proximal part of digits with widened lamellae; head neither<br>pronounced posteriorly to overhang neck nor with any crest .....                                        | <i>Anolis</i>         |
| 13. Proximal part of digits not widened; head either produced posteriorly<br>to overhang neck, or with a crest .....                                                       | 14                    |
| 14. No dorsal crest, but head produced posteriorly to<br>overhang neck .....                                                                                               | <i>Laemactus</i>      |
| 14. Head with a dorsal crest that may continue onto body .....                                                                                                             | 15                    |
| 15. Ventral scales on body large, numbering fewer than 35 between axilla<br>and groin .....                                                                                | <i>Corytophanes</i>   |
| 15. Ventral scales smaller, numbering at least 40 between axilla<br>and groin .....                                                                                        | <i>Basiliscus</i>     |
| 16. Dorsal and lateral surfaces of tail with whorls of enlarged scales<br>separated by smaller granular scales .....                                                       | 17                    |
| 16. Scales of tail more or less uniform in size, never in conspicuous<br>whorls .....                                                                                      | 18                    |

17. Median row of enlarged dorsal scales extending from nape onto tail; no patch of enlarged, keeled scales on outer surface of lower leg ..... *Ctenosaura*
17. Median row of enlarged dorsal scales interrupted at sacrum; a patch of enlarged, keeled scales on outer surface of lower leg ..... *Enyaliosaurus*
18. Third and fourth toes equal in length; tail very long, prehensile ..... *Polychrus*
18. Fourth toe longer than third; tail not prehensile nor greatly elongated ..... 19
19. A well-developed dewlap ..... *Iguana*
19. No dewlap present ..... *Sceloporus*
20. Granular scales on upper surface of head of two distinct sizes, the larger prominent and scattered among the smaller ..... *Coleonyx*
20. Granular scales on surface of head more or less subequal in size, none prominently enlarged ..... 21
21. Several lamellae, or at least terminal lamella, beneath toes expanded and double ..... 22
21. Lamellae beneath toes not expanded, or if terminal one is expanded, it is single ..... 23
22. Terminal lamellae beneath toes very much larger than other lamellae ..... *Phyllodactylus*
22. Lamellae beneath toes more or less subequal in size, though broadly expanded laterally ..... *Thecadactylus*
23. Lamellae beneath toes more or less subequal ..... *Gonatodes*
23. Terminal lamellae of toes very much larger than other lamellae ..... *Sphaerodactylus*

Family Anguidae  
Genus *Celestus* Gray

*Celestus montanus* Schmidt

*Celestus montanus* Schmidt, 1933: 21; Marx, 1958: 455.

*Range*.—Known only from northwestern Honduras.

*Locality Records*.—CORTÉS: W of San Pedro Sula, FMNH 5066.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Known only from about 1500 m in the Lower Montane Wet Forest formation. The unique specimen was found on a palm frond used to thatch the roof of a hut (Schmidt, 1933).

Genus *Barisia* Gray

*Barisia moreleti* (Bocourt)

*Gerrhonotus moreleti* Bocourt, 1872: 102.

*Barisia moreleti*: Tihen, 1949a: 223.

*Gerrhonotus moreletii salvadorensis* Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 28.

*Barisia moreleti moreleti*: Tihen, 1949b: 222.

*Barisia moreleti salvadorensis*: Tihen, 1949b: 224.



*Range*.—Intermediate elevations of the Pacific versant from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, México to Honduras; also on the Atlantic versant in Chiapas, México and Guatemala.

*Locality Records*.—EL PARAISO: Monserrat, MCZ 49959. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: Aurora Trail, San Juancito Mountains, AMNH 70398-99; San Juancito, ANSP 22213-22; 7 mi SW San Juancito, LACM 47757-58, LSUMZ 21440; Cerro La Tigra, LSUMZ 24412. OCOTEPEQUE: 12.5 mi E Nueva Ocotepeque, LACM 47759-69.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—From 1900 to 2200 m in the Lower Montane Moist Forest formation. Found during the daytime foraging at the edge of the forest, or under logs and debris in clearings.

Family Gekkonidae  
Genus *Coleonyx* Gray

*Coleonyx mitratus* (Peters)

*Brachydactylus mitratus* Peters, 1863b: 42.

*Coleonyx mitratus*: Schmidt, 1928: 194; Klauber, 1945: 199; Neill and Allen, 1962: 83.

*Eublepharis dovii*: Werner, 1896: 345.

*Coleonyx elegans*: Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 26.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations of both versants from eastern Guatemala to Costa Rica.

*Locality Records*.—ATLÁNTIDA: 6.7 mi W La Ceiba, TCWC 21965. CHOLUTÉCA: Choluteca, MSU 4641. CORTÉS: San Pedro Sula, MCZ 38793; Hacienda Santa Ana, FMNH 5037-38; W of San Pedro Sula, FMNH 5041, 5043-46, 5048-49; Laguna Ticamaya, FMNH 5051; FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: Zamorano, MCZ 48673, 49752-53. OLANCHO: 1 km WNW Catacamas, LACM 47855; 4.5 km SE Catacamas, LSUMZ 21419-20. YORO: Progreso, UMMZ 58371.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Sea level to about 800 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Subtropical Wet Forest, and Subtropical Moist Forest formations. This species was found under logs and boards in the daytime, and on the surface of the ground at dusk.

Genus *Gonatodes* Fitzinger

*Gonatodes albobularis* (Duméril and Bibron)

*Gymnodactylus albobularis* Duméril and Bibron, 1836: 415

*Gonatodes albobularis fuscus*: Boulenger, 1885: 59.

*Gonatodes fuscus*: Hahn, 1971: 111.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations of both versants from southern México to northern South America.

*Locality Records*.—COLÓN: Trujillo, KU 101376, LSUMZ 22419-26,

22431-44, 22503-12. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: Tegucigalpa, LACM 45246. VALLE: San Lorenzo, FMNH 5028, AMNH 70403.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 1000 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, and Subtropical Dry Forest formations. Frequently found around human habitation, where it is encountered on trees and walls of buildings.

### Genus *Phyllodactylus* Gray

#### KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *PHYLLODACTYLUS* IN HONDURAS

More than 60 transverse ventral scales; fewer than 21 scales in midorbital region; mainland only ..... *tuberculosis*  
Fewer than 60 transverse ventral scales; more than 21 scales in midorbital region; Bay Islands only ..... *palmeus*

#### *Phyllodactylus palmeus* Dixon

*Phyllodactylus palmeus* Dixon, 1968: 419; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Phyllodactylus tuberculosis*: Günther, 1885: 80.

(?) *Phyllodactylus insularis*: Dixon, 1964: 78.

*Phyllodactylus insularis*: Echternacht, 1968: 151.

*Range.*—Known only from the Bay Islands of Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Roatán, 0.5-1 km N Roatán, LSUMZ 16986-92, TCWC 24016, LACM 38512-13; Isla de Roatán, 3 km N Roatán, LSUMZ 16993-94; Isla de Roatán, Roatán, LSUMZ 22335-37; Isla de Roatán, 3 mi W Roatán, LSUMZ 22350-51; Isla de Roatán, near Roatán, UF 28458, 28541-42; Isla de Roatán, near French Harbor, UF 28560-61; Isla de Guanaja, SE shore opposite Guanaja, LACM 38514-15, LSUMZ 22402-03; Isla de Guanaja, La Playa Hotel, LACM 38516-20; Isla de Guanaja, KU 101377; Isla de Utila, Utila, UF 28398.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to about 30 m in the Tropical Moist Forest formation. This species was taken from rotting, standing palm trunks and under the bark of dead trees in the daytime, and from the sides of trees and logs at night. Eggs were found in the rotting interiors of palm stumps.

#### *Phyllodactylus tuberculosis* Wiegmann

*Phyllodactylus tuberculosis* Wiegmann, 1835: 241; Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 26.

*Phyllodactylus tuberculosis tuberculosis*: Dixon, 1964: 22; Meyer, 1966: 174.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations of the Pacific versant from Sonora, México to Costa Rica; also on the Atlantic versant in British Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—CHOLUTeca: Choluteca, MSU 4640, UMMZ 117500. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: 2 mi SE Sabana Grande, TCWC 19185; Zamorano, MCZ 49756, AMNH 70365-67; San Antonio del Oriente, AMNH 70364; Tegucigalpa, MCZ 49948-50, USNM 133029. VALLE: Nacaome, LACM 47301; Puerto Salamar, LSUMZ 16049.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 1300 m in the Tropical Dry Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, and Subtropical Dry Forest formations. Individuals were found in a drainage pipe under a road in the daytime and on the wall of a building at night.

Genus *Sphaerodactylus* Wagler

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *SPHAERODACTYLUS* IN HONDURAS

1. A middorsal zone of granular scales, sharply and distinctly differentiated from the larger surrounding dorsal scales ..... *rosaurae*
1. No distinct middorsal zone of granular scales, the dorsal scales all subequal in size ..... 2
2. Dorsal scales granular and juxtaposed; supraciliary spine, if present, on the anterior orbital rim ..... *continentalis*
2. Dorsal scales large and imbricate; supraciliary spine, if present, on the posterior orbital rim ..... *dunni*

*Sphaerodactylus continentalis* Werner

*Sphaerodactylus argus* var. *continentalis* Werner, 1896: 345.

*Sphaerodactylus continentalis*: Smith and Alvarez del Toro, 1962: 102; Hahn, 1971: 111; Wilson and Hahn, *In press.*

*Sphaerodactylus glaucus*: Barbour, 1921: 240.

*Sphaerodactylus lineolatus*: Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 26.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from Guatemala to Costa Rica.

*Locality Records.*—ATLÁNTIDA: Lancetilla, ANSP 25869; La Ceiba, USNM 55245; 7 mi W La Ceiba, TCWC 21966; Tela, LSUMZ 24599. COLOÓN: Balfate, AMNH 58621; 0.5 km S Trujillo, LACM 47809. COMAYAGUA: Pito Solo (Hahn, 1971). COPÁN: Rancho El Jaral, LACM 45391. ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Roatán, Roatán, UF 28489, LSUMZ 22338-40; Isla de Roatán, ca. 2 mi W French Harbor, LSUMZ 22390-92; Isla de Guanaja, 2 km W Sabana Bight, LACM 47778. OLANCHO: 4.5 km SE Catacamas, LACM 47777; Catacamas, LACM 45137-39. YORO: 0.5 km N Coyoles, LACM 47779-80, LSUMZ 21441; Rancho San Lorenzo, LACM 47781-82; Coyoles, LACM 47783-808, LSUMZ 21442-71.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 750 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, and Subtropical Wet Forest formations. Found on the forest floor and under debris in the daytime. The large series from Coyoles was taken from bunches of bananas in a packing plant.

*Sphaerodactylus dunni* Schmidt

*Sphaerodactylus dunni* Schmidt, 1936: 46; Hahn, 1971: 111; Meyer and Wilson, 1971b: 109.

*Range.*—Low elevations of northern Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—ATLÁNTIDA: 7 mi S La Ceiba, LACM 47302-04. COLÓN: Río Cristales, mountains above Trujillo at 150-200 m, LSUMZ 22450. CORTÉS: near Cofradía, MCZ 32199; mountains W of San Pedro Sula (Hahn, 1971).

*Ecologic Distribution.*—From about 50 to 200 m in the Tropical Moist Forest and Tropical Dry Forest formations. Most individuals were taken on the surface of the forest floor and under leaves and logs in the daytime, and one was found climbing on a road cut in the late afternoon (Hahn, 1971).

*Sphaerodactylus rosaurae* Parker

*Sphaerodactylus rosaurae* Parker, 1940: 264; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Range.*—Known only from the Bay Islands of Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla Elena (Parker, 1940); Isla de Roatán, Roatán, FMNH 34542; Isla de Roatán, 0.5-1 km N Roatán, LSUMZ 21939-41; Isla de Roatán, ca. 3 mi W Roatán, LSUMZ 22352-62, UF 28536; Isla de Roatán, ca. 2 mi W French Harbor, LSUMZ 22385-89, UF 28557-59; Isla de Roatan, near Roatán, UF 28488, 28496; Isla de Guanaja, SE shore opposite Guanaja, LSUMZ 21942; Isla de Guanaja, 2 km W Sabana Bight, LSUMZ 21943; Isla de Utila, Utila, LSUMZ 22297-98.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 20 m in the Tropical Moist Forest formation. Found on the walls of an abandoned house and in cracks in loose rocks along a stream bed.

Genus *Thecadactylus* Gray

*Thecadactylus rapicauda* (Houttuyn)

*Gekko rapicauda* Houttuyn, 1782: 323.

*Thecadactylus rapicauda*: Gray, 1845: 146.

*Thecadactylus rapicaudus*: Werner, 1896: 345; Smith, 1950: 55; Meyer, 1966: 174.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from the Yucatán Peninsula to South America; also occurs in the Lesser Antilles.

*Locality Records.*—ATLÁNTIDA: Lancetilla, AMNH 70447; 7 mi W La Ceiba, TCWC 21967. COLÓN: Balfate, AMNH 58666-67, 58616-20, 58622-23. CORTÉS: San Pedro Sula, MCZ 38794; 2-3 mi W San Pedro Sula, TCWC 19186-87, LACM 47854; 4.5 mi ENE Villanueva, LACM 47853; ca. 4 mi N Río Lindo, LACM 45376. OLANCHO: 3 km NW Catacamas, LACM 47850. SANTA BÁRBARA: 7 km N Santa Bárbara, TCWC 23624-25. YORO: 0.5 km N Coyoles, LSUMZ 21417-18; Rancho San Lorenzo, LACM 47851; Sopame-tepe, LACM 47852.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 750 meters in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, and Subtropical Wet Forest formations. Found in abandoned drainage pipes, under bark of trees, in hollows on trees (*Ficus*), and under the basal sheaths of palm fronds.

Family Iguanidae  
Genus *Anolis* Daudin

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *ANOLIS* IN HONDURAS

1. Tail strongly laterally compressed ..... 2
1. Tail round or ovoid in cross section ..... 4
2. Hind limb reaching between eye and nostril when extended; more than nine loreals ..... *loveridgei*
2. Hind limb not reaching beyond eye when extended; fewer than seven loreals ..... 3
3. About ten rows of distinctly enlarged middorsal scales; ventral scales between axilla and groin fewer than 40 ..... *crassulus*
3. Dorsals not distinctly differentiated from laterals; ventral scales between axilla and groin more than 40 ..... *sagrei*
4. Lower leg greatly exceeding distance from tip of snout to ear opening...  
..... *capito*
4. Lower leg not or but slightly exceeding distance from tip of snout to ear opening ..... 5
5. Midventral scales at midbody very weakly keeled, subconical, or smooth and flat ..... 6
5. Midventral scales at midbody distinctly keeled ..... 8
6. Ten to twelve rows of enlarged middorsal scales ..... *sminthus*
6. No enlarged middorsal scale rows ..... 7
7. Lower leg shorter than distance from tip of snout to posterior border of eye ..... *pentaprion*
7. Lower leg considerably longer than distance from tip of snout to posterior border of eye ..... *limifrons*
8. Axillary pocket present ..... 9
8. No axillary pocket ..... 12
9. Enlarged dorsals considerably smaller than midventral scales ..... 10
9. Enlarged dorsals equal to or larger than midventral scales ..... 11
10. Ventral scales between axilla and groin more than 32 ..... *sminthus*
10. Ventral scales between axilla and groin less than 32 ..... *crassulus*
11. Lower leg as long as distance from tip of snout to ear opening; dewlap in males orange to red-orange with burnt orange spot ..... *tropidonotus*
11. Lower leg shorter than distance from tip of snout to ear opening; dewlap in males red-orange with yellow border ..... *humilis*
12. Lower leg shorter than distance from tip of snout to posterior border of eye ..... *allisoni*
12. Lower leg equal to or greater than distance from tip of snout to posterior border of eye ..... 13
13. Lower leg equal to or slightly exceeding distance from tip of snout to posterior border of eye ..... 14
13. Lower leg greatly exceeding distance from tip of snout to posterior border of eye ..... 17
14. Eighteen or fewer lamellae beneath phalanges ii and iii of fourth toe;



- not exceeding 50 mm snout-vent length ..... 15
14. More than 20 lamellae beneath phalanges ii and iii of fourth toe; exceeding 75 mm snout-vent length ..... 16
15. Enlarged middorsal scales considerably larger than laterals; dewlap in males yellow with blue spot; generally a single row of large dorsal caudal scales above anus ..... *sericeus*
15. Enlarged middorsal scales not greatly larger than laterals; dewlap in males white; a double row of small dorsal caudal scales above anus ..... *laeviventris*
16. Ventral scales between axilla and groin more than 60 ..... *loveridgei*
16. Ventral scales between axilla and groin fewer than 60 ..... *biporcatus*
17. A patch of 5 to 7 enlarged preanal scales separating small scales on undersurfaces of thighs; sides of head without a pattern of dark bars radiating outward from eye; dewlap in males dark orange to purple with burnt orange spot ..... *cupreus*
17. Preanal scales not noticeably larger than adjacent scales on undersurfaces of thighs; sides of head with pattern of dark bars radiating outward from eye; dewlap in males reddish orange ..... *lemurinus*

*Anolis allisoni* Barbour

*Anolis allisoni* Barbour, 1928: 58; Cochran, 1961: 85; Ruibal and Williams, 1961: 183; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Range*.—Cuba, the Bay Islands of Honduras, and some of the keys off the coast of British Honduras.

*Locality Records*.—ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Roatán, 0.5 km N Roatán, LACM 47770-74, LSUMZ 21644, 21433-35, UF 28472-84, 28497-99; Isla de Roatán, 3 mi W Roatán, UF 28514-16, 28535; Isla de Roatán, near French Harbor, UF 28562; Isla de Roatán, French Harbor, LSUMZ 22393; Isla de Roatán, Roatán, LSUMZ 22312-13, TCWC 21946; Isla de Roatán, W end of island, TCWC 21947-49; Isla de Roatán, Oak Ridge (Wilson and Hahn, *in press*); Isla Elena (Wilson and Hahn, *in press*); Isla Barbareta, CM 27610; Isla de Guanaja, KU 101379-88; Isla de Guanaja, SE shore opposite Guanaja, UF 28566-72, LACM 47775-76, LSUMZ 21436-38, 22405; Isla de Guanaja, 1 mi E of west end of island, TCWC 21968-70; Isla de Guanaja, La Playa Hotel, LSUMZ 21439.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Sea level to about 30 m in the Tropical Moist Forest formation. Arboreal and diurnal.

*Anolis biporcatus* (Wiegmann)

*Dactyloa biporcata* Wiegmann, 1834: 47.

*Anolis biporcatus*: Bocourt, 1873: 92; Werner, 1896: 346.

*Anolis chrysolepis*: Günther, 1885: 52; Barbour, 1930: 118; Boulenger, 1885: 89.

*Anolis copei*: Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 27.



*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from Veracruz, México to Ecuador; also on the Pacific versant in Costa Rica, Colombia, and Ecuador.

*Locality Records.*—ATLÁNTIDA: Lancetilla, MCZ 34387, AMNH 46981; mountains above Corozal, LSUMZ 21367-68. COLÓN: 5 km SW Trujillo, LACM 47290. COPÁN: Cópán, FMNH 28543.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea Level to 600 m in the Tropical Moist Forest and Subtropical Moist Forest formations. Arboreal and diurnal. One individual was found, apparently sleeping, on a limb two m above ground at night.

*Anolis capito* Peters

*Anolis (Draconura) capito* Peters, 1863a: 142.

*Anolis capito*: Werner, 1896: 346.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from Tabasco, México to Panamá; also on the Pacific versant in Costa Rica and Panamá.

*Locality Records.*—CORTÉS: W of San Pedro Sula, MCZ 31624. OLANCHO: ca. 40 km E Catacamas, TCWC 23629; Rio Guampucito, 7.5 mi E Dulce Nombre de Culmí, LACM 45152.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—From near sea level to 500 m in the Tropical Moist Forest formation.

*Anolis crassulus* Cope

*Anolis crassulus* Cope, 1864: 173; Hahn, 1971: 111; Meyer and Wilson, 1971: 108.

*Range.*—Intermediate elevations of both versants from Chiapas, México to western Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—INTIBUCÁ: 1.5 mi NE La Esperanza, LACM 47683-85; 3 mi ENE La Esperanza, LACM 47686-90; 8 mi ENE La Esperanza, LACM 47691. LA PAZ: Marcala (Hahn, 1971).

*Ecologic Distribution.*—From 1200 to 1900 m in the Subtropical Moist Forest and Lower Montane Moist Forest formations. Found on the ground, in shrubs, and on fenceposts in the daytime.

*Anolis cupreus* Hallowell

*Anolis cupreus* Hallowell, 1860: 481.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations of the Pacific versant from Guatemala to Costa Rica; also on the Atlantic versant in Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—COLÓN: 1 km SSW Trujillo, KU 101394-95. EL PARAISO: Agua Fría, AMNH 70355; Arenal, LACM 16856. OLANCHO: 0.5-1 km WNW Catacamas, LACM 47667-70, LSUMZ 21371-72; 1-3 km NW Catacamas, LACM 47671-73, LSUMZ 21373-75; ca. 6 mi E Catacamas, LACM 45133; 4 km E San Jose del Río Tinto, LACM 45146; 5 km E Catacamas, LACM 45160-64. 45227-31.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 1100 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Subtropical Wet Forest, and Subtropical Moist Forest formations. Found on the forest floor and lower parts of trees and shrubs in a coffee plantation; also taken on fences and the lower parts of trees in cleared areas.

*Anolis humilis* Peters

*Anolis humilis* Peters, 1863: 138; Meyer and Wilson, 1971b: 107.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from eastern Honduras to Panamá; also on the Pacific versant in Costa Rica and Panamá.

*Locality Records.*—OLANCHO: ca. 40 km E Catacamas, TCWC 23628.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Known only from about 500 m in the Tropical Moist Forest formation.

*Anolis laevis* (Wiegmann)

*D. [actyloa] (A. [nolis]) laevis* Wiegmann, 1834: 47.

*Anolis laevis*: Peters, 1863: 141; Hahn, 1971: 111; Meyer and Wilson, 1971b: 107.

*Range.*—Moderate and intermediate elevations from Veracruz, México to Guatemala on the Atlantic versant and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, México to Honduras on the Pacific; also occurs in the uplands of Costa Rica and Panamá.

*Locality Records.*—FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: Cerro Uyuca, KU 103239. INTIBUCA: 1.5 mi NE La Esperanza, LACM 47291; La Esperanza, LACM 47292. LEMPIRA: Erandique (Hahn, 1971).

*Ecologic Distribution.*—From 1200 to 1900 m in the Subtropical Moist Forest and Lower Montane Moist Forest formations. Found on the forest floor in pine-oak forest and on a low tree limb in oak forest.

*Anolis lemurinus* Cope

*Anolis (Gastrotropis) lemurinus* Cope, 1861: 213.

*Anolis palpebrosus*: Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 27.

*Anolis lemurinus*: Barbour, 1934: 137; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Anolis lemurinus lemurinus*: Meyer, 1966: 175.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations from central Veracruz, México to Panamá on the Atlantic versant and Chiapas, México to El Salvador on the Pacific; also on the Pacific versant in Costa Rica.

*Locality Records.*—ATLANTIDA: Tela, MCZ 27578-600, UMMZ 118061; Lancetilla, MCZ 29824-26, 29831-32, 31613-15, 38822, 32207, AMNH 70407-21, 70433; La Ceiba, USNM 53359, 55242, 63206; 20 mi E Tela, LACM 47715; mountains above Corozal, LACM 47696-97, 47699, 47716-17; Corozal, LACM 47698, 47700; 8 km SE La Ceiba, KU 101392. COLÓN: Balfate, AMNH 58611; 1-3 km W Trujillo, KU 101393; 0.5 km S Trujillo, LACM 47701; 2 km E Trujillo, LACM 47702-04; Trujillo, LACM 47705; mountains above Trujillo, LSUMZ 22459-60, 22489. COMAYAGUA: Pito Solo, FMNH 5273-74. CORTÉS: W of

San Pedro Sula, MCZ 32205; Lago de Yojoa, MCZ 29812-14; Potrerillos, MCZ 29815; near Cofradía, MCZ 32523-24; Laguna Ticamaya, FMNH 5265-72; Puerto Cortés, FMNH 5275; Amapa, AMNH 70502; Agua Azul, AMNH 70501, 70504, 70402; 1 mi W El Jaral, LACM 47706, 47708-09; 3 mi S Agua Azul, LACM 47707; 4.5 mi ENE Villanueva, LACM 47710-14; 2 mi W San Pedro Sula, LACM 47718-19, TCWC 19188. GRACIAS A DIOS: Patuca, USNM 20304. ISLAS DE LA BAHIA: Isla de Roatán, 0.5-1 km N Roatán, LSUMZ 21353-65; Isla de Roatán, near Roatán, UF 28463-70, 28500-01, LSUMZ 22314-15; Isla de Utila, Utila, UF 28396, 28404-05, 28441-43, LSUMZ 22272, 22295, 22305-08. SANTA BARBARA: mountains W Lago de Yojoa, KU 66937. YORO: 5 km E Coyoles, LACM 47692; Coyoles, LACM 47693-95; Los Indios, MCZ 38823.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to about 1100 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, and Subtropical Wet Forest formations. Occurs in disturbed and undisturbed forest situations, where it was found on trees and shrubs from ground level to about 10 meters.

*Anolis limifrons* Cope

*Anolis (Dracontura) limifrons* Cope, 1862: 178.

*Anolis limifrons*: Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 27.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from Veracruz, México to Panamá; also on the Pacific versant in Costa Rica and Panamá.

*Locality Records.*—ATLÁNTIDA: Lancetilla, MCZ 32211-13; Guaymas District, MCZ 20635; 20 mi E Tela, LACM 47272-73; 9 mi E La Ceiba, LACM 47274; mountains above Corozal, LACM 47275; 8 km E La Ceiba, KU 101401-03; 12 km E La Ceiba, KU 101404. COPÁN: Copán, UMMZ 83050 (12); 8 mi ENE Copán, LACM 47269-70. CORTÉS: Potrerillos, MCZ 29816; near Cofradía, MCZ 32522; 4.5 mi ENE Villanueva, LACM 47271. GRACIAS A DIOS: Kiyas, LACM 16857. OLANCHO: ca. 40 km E Catacamas, TCWC 23627.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 700 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Subtropical Wet Forest, and Subtropical Moist Forest formations. Restricted to forest and edge situations, where it was encountered on the ground and lower parts of vegetation.

*Anolis loveridgei* Schmidt

*Anolis loveridgei* Schmidt, 1936: 47.

*Range.*—Known only from moderate and intermediate elevations of north central Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—YORO: no definite locality, UMMZ 90665; Portillo Grande, MCZ 38700, 38834, FMNH 21870; Mataderos Mountains, MCZ 38831, FMNH 21776.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—From 1100 to 1600 m in the Subtropical Wet Forest and Lower Montane Wet Forest formations. Nothing is known of the habits of this species, but it is probably arboreal.

*Anolis pentaprion* Cope

*Anolis (Coccoëssus) pentaprion* Cope, 1862: 178.

*Range*.—Low elevations of the Atlantic versant from Chiapas, México to Panamá; also on the Pacific versant in Chiapas, México, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

*Locality Records*.—ATLÁNTIDA: Lancetilla, MCZ 38835; Guaymas District, UMMZ 58392-95.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Sea level to about 50 m in the Tropical Moist Forest formation. Nothing is known of the habits of this species in Honduras, but it is probably semi-arboreal.

*Anolis sagrei* Duméril and Bibron

*Anolis Sagrei* Duméril and Bibron, 1837: 149.

*Anolis sagrei*: Fugler, 1968: 96; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Range*.—Low elevations of the Atlantic versant from eastern Yucatán, México to Honduras; also on some Caribbean islands.

*Locality Records*.—CORTÉS: Puerto Cortés (Fugler, 1968). ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Roatán, French Harbor, LSUMZ 21369-70, 22394-97, UF 28547-52; Isla de Roatán, Oak Ridge (Wilson and Hahn, *in press*).

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Found only near sea level in the Tropical Moist Forest formation. This species was found on palms and mangroves along the shore on Isla de Roatán.

*Anolis sericeus* Hallowell

*Anolis sericeus* Hallowell, 1856: 227; Barbour, 1934: 149; Hahn, 1971: 111; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Anolis sallaei*: Werner, 1896: 345; Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 27; Lynn, 1944: 190.

*Anolis sericeus sericeus*: Meyer, 1966: 175.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations from Tamaulipas, Mexico on the Atlantic versant and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, México on the Pacific to Costa Rica.

*Locality Records*.—ATLÁNTIDA: Lancetilla, AMNH 70422-29, 70431, MCZ 29830; La Ceiba, USNM 117607, 71721; Tela, MCZ 27601-05; Corozal, LSUMZ 21432; 8 km SE La Ceiba, KU 101406. CHOLUTECA: between San Lorenzo and Choluteca, AMNH 70404-06. COLÓN: 1-3 km W Trujillo, KU 101407; 1 km SSW Trujillo, KU 101408. COMAYAGUA: Las Limas, MCZ 38824; 1.8 km SW Comayagua, LSUMZ 24174, 24192-94; 3.7 km S Comayagua, LSUMZ 24196-97. COPÁN: Copán, UMMZ 83046 (8), 83047 (3), FMNH 28523. CORTÉS: 1 mi W El Jaral, LACM 47288; 2 mi W San Pedro Sula, LACM 47289; Agua Azul, AMNH 70400-01; Amapa, AMNH 70503; San Pedro Sula, USNM 24374; Laguna Ticamaya, FMNH 5236-39, 5242-43; W of San Pedro Sula, FMNH 5249; Hacienda Santa Ana, FMNH 5246-48; Río Santa Ana, FMNH 5250-52; Potrerillos, MCZ 29817-19; Santa Ana Mountains, MCZ

32208; E side Lago de Yojoa, KU 67155; 3 km W Cofradía, LSUMZ 24600. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: Zamorano, AMNH 70382-84, 70359-60, MCZ 48674, 49757, 49992, LACM 39769; Cantarranas, ANSP 26080-81; 1 mi W Talanga, TCWC 19189; Tegucigalpa, LACM 39770. GRACIAS A DIOS: Patuca, USNM 20305; Río Coco, USNM 24525-26; Tancin, LACM 47277-81. ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Utila, 2 mi N Utila, TCWC 19190; Isla de Utila, Utila, UF 28403, 28440, LSUMZ 22273. LEMPIRA: Erandique (Hahn, 1971). OLANCHO: 1 km NW Catacamas, LACM 47276. SANTA BÁRBARA: Quimistán, USNM 128090. YORO: Subirana Valley, FMNH 21845 (2); Sulaco Mountains, UMMZ 77846; 0.5 km N Coyoles, LACM 47282-83; Coyoles, LACM 47284-87, LSUMZ 21421-31; 2 km S Coyoles, KU 101409.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 1000 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, Subtropical Wet Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, and Subtropical Dry Forest formations. Generally encountered in open or edge situations, where it was found on the ground or on low vegetation.

*Anolis sminthus* Dunn and Emlen

*Anolis sminthus* Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 26; Barbour, 1934: 150; Meyer and Wilson, 1971b: 108.

*Range.*—Intermediate elevations of the Pacific versant in El Salvador and Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: San Juancito, ANSP 22946-49; 7 mi SW San Juancito, LACM 47676-78, LSUMZ 21415-16; Cerro La Tigra, LSUMZ 24200-01, 24212; Monte Crudo, AMNH 70392-93; Rancho Quemado, AMNH 70390-91 70394, 70396-97. INTIBUCÁ: 1.5 mi NE La Esperanza, LACM 47862. OCOTEPEQUE: 12.5 mi E Nueva Ocotepeque, LACM 47679-81.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—From 1700 to 2200 m in the Lower Montane Moist Forest formation. Found on the ground and on lower parts of vegetation in edge situations, clearings, and pine-oak forest.

*Anolis tropidonotus* Peters

*Anolis tropidonotus* Peters, 1863: 135; Werner, 1896: 346; Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 26; Barbour, 1934: 153; Smith, 1950: 55; Wilson and Meyer, 1969: 146; Hahn, 1971: 111.

*Anolis tropidonotus tropidonotus*: Meyer, 1966: 175.

*Range.*—Low, moderate, and intermediate elevations of the Atlantic versant from Veracruz, México to Nicaragua; also on the Pacific versant in Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—ATLÁNTIDA: mountains above Corozal, LACM 47644-47, LSUMZ 21390-96; 8 km SE La Ceiba, KU 101411-20; 13 km E La Ceiba, LACM 47649, LSUMZ 21397; Carmelina, USNM 62970; Lancetilla, AMNH 70432, 70434-36. COLÓN: 2 km E Trujillo, LACM 47650-54, LSUMZ 21400-09;



1 km SSE Trujillo, KU 101421-22; 1 km SSW Trujillo, KU 101423-29; 0.5 km SW Trujillo, LSUMZ 21410; mountains above Trujillo, LSUMZ 22464, 22490, 22449; Balfate, AMNH 58627, 58612-15. COMAYAGUA: Talaubé, LSUMZ 24210. CÓPAN: 12 mi ENE Copán, LACM 47655; Copán, TCWC 19191, FMNH 28516, 28518-20, AMNH 70270. CORTÉS: 1 mi W El Jaral, LACM 45261-66, 47656-59; 1 mi SE El Jaral, LACM 47660-61, 47666; 2.5 mi ENE Villanueva, LACM 47663; 2 mi W San Pedro Sula, LACM 47665; 3 km WSW Cofradía, KU 67145; Lago de Yojoa, MSU 4644, AMNH 70289; Potrerillos, MCZ 29799-800; near Cofradía, MCZ 32202. EL PARAISO: Arenal, LACM 16850-54; Río Guayambre, AMNH 70285; Valle de Jamastrán, AMNH 70286; near Agua Fría, AMNH 70267-69; La Moñanuela, AMNH 70265. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: La Montañita, AMNH 70266; Montaña de Guaimaca, AMNH 70271; Zamorano, AMNH 70272-84; Cerro Uyuca, KU 103237-38, MCZ 49980-82, AMNH 70389, 70287-88, 70395, LSUMZ 24204; Rancho San Diego, AMNH 69087; Tegucigalpa, AMNH 69088; 9.9 km N Tegucigalpa, LSUMZ 24181-91; El Hatillo, LSUMZ 24205-06, 24211; 21 km NW Zamorano, LSUMZ 24601. LA PAZ: Marcala (Hahn, 1971). LEMPIRA: Gracias, FMNH 40869. OLANCHO: 1 km WNW Catacamas, LACM 47622-25, LSUMZ 21381-83, 21411; 1.5-3 km NW Catacamas, LACM 47626-32; 3 km N Catacamas, LACM 47633-34; 4.5 km SE Catacamas, LACM 47635, 45220-26, LSUMZ 21384-85; 4 km E San José del Río Tinto, LACM 45144-45; Río Guampusito, 7.5 mi E Dulce Nombre de Culmí, LACM 45153-54. SANTA BARBARA: 5.5 mi SW El Jaral, LACM 47662; El Sauce, KU 67148-50; mountains W of Lago de Yojoa, KU 67151-52; near Quimistán, USNM 128088-89. YORO: 2 km S Coyoles, KU 101430-33; 5 km E Coyoles, LACM 47636-38, LSUMZ 21386-87; Sopametepe, LSUMZ 21388, LACM 47639; Coyoles, LACM 47640-43, LSUMZ 21389; Subirana Valley, MCZ 38797, 38802-11; Mataderos Mountains, MCZ 38798-801.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to about 1900 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, Subtropical Wet Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, and Lower Montane Moist Forest formations. Generally found in undisturbed forest, edge situations, or gallery forest along streams, where it was encountered on the ground and on the lower parts of vegetation.

#### Genus *Basiliscus* Laurenti

#### KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *BASILISCUS* IN HONDURAS

- Abdominal scales smooth ..... *plumifrons*  
 Abdominal scales keeled ..... *vittatus*

#### *Basiliscus plumifrons* Cope

*Basiliscus plumifrons* Cope, 1876(1875): 125

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from eastern Honduras to Panamá.

*Locality Records.*—GRACIAS A DIOS: Río Coco, USNM 24523.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Known only from below 100 m in the Tropical Moist Forest formation.

*Basiliscus vittatus* Wiegmann

*Basiliscus vittatus* Wiegmann, 1828: 373; Günther, 1885: 55; Werner, 1896: 346; Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 28; Lynn, 1944: 190; Meyer, 1966: 175; Hahn, 1971: 111; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Cristasaura mitrella* Gray, 1852: 439.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations from Veracruz, México on the Atlantic versant and Guerrero, México on the Pacific to Panamá.

*Locality Records.*—ATLÁNTIDA: La Ceiba, USNM 117604-06, 55243, 55246, LACM 48359; Carmelina, USNM 62969; Corozal, LACM 48361, LSUMZ 21651; 20 mi E Tela, LACM 48367; Lancetilla, AMNH 70438-44. CHOLUTeca: Choluteca, MSU 4648. COLÓN: 0.5-3 km W Trujillo, LSUMZ 21652-54, KU 101435; ca. 2 mi E Trujillo, LSUMZ 22492; mountains above Trujillo, LSUMZ 22461-63; Puerto Castilla, LSUMZ 22474; Balfate, AMNH 58610, 58628-29; Guaimoreto, LSUMZ 10287-91. COMAYAGUA: La Misión, MCZ 49976; Siguatopeque, FMNH 5212; 3 km W Comayagua, TCWC 23813. COPÁN: Río Higuito, ANSP 22979-81, 26660; Copán, TCWC 23630; 8 mi ENE Copán, LACM 48362; 5 mi SE Santa Rosa de Copán, LACM 48363. CORTÉS: San Pedro Sula, USNM 24378; Lago de Yojoa, MSU 4645-47; 7 km SW La Lima, KU 67209; 5 km SW La Lima, KU 67210; 1 mi W El Jaral, LACM 48364; 4.5 mi ENE Villanueva, LACM 48365; La Lima, LACM 48366; 2 mi W San Pedro Sula, LACM 48368. EL PARAISO: near Ojo de Agua, AMNH 70350; Arenal, LACM 16838-43; 15.8 mi W Danlí, LACM 45069. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: Rancho San Diego, AMNH 69074-75, TCWC 19192-95; Tegucigalpa, AMNH 69085; Zamorano, AMNH 70347-49, 70352-53, LACM 39771; 5 mi ENE Zamorano, KU 103240-41. GRACIAS A DIOS: Patuca, USNM 20297-303; Río Coco, USNM 24512-22; Kiyras, LACM 16837; Tancin, LACM 48357-58, LSUMZ 21643. ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Utila, USNM 28626; Isla de Utila, Utila, UF 28389-91, 28406-14, 28452-53, LSUMZ 22269-71; Isla de Roatán, 0.5-1 km NNE Roatán, TCWC 21952-53; Isla de Roatán, 0.5-1 km N Roatán, LSUMZ 21644-45, Isla de Roatán, Roatán, LSUMZ 22318; Oak Ridge (Wilson and Hahn, *in press*); Isla de Guanaja, SE shore opposite Guanaja, LSUMZ 21646, UF 28573; Isla de Guanaja, La Playa Hotel, LSUMZ 21647; Isla de Guanaja, KU 101434. LA PAZ: Marcala (Hahn, 1971). LEMPIRA: Erandique (Hahn, 1971). OCOTEPEQUE: 3 km S Nueva Ocotepeque, TCWC 23732-34. OLANCHO: ca. 6 mi E Catacamas, LACM 45132; 0.5 km WNW Catacamas, LACM 48351-52; 12-14 mi W Catacamas, LACM 45166; 4.5 km SE Catacamas, LACM 48353-56; 5.9 km WSW Campamento, LSUMZ 22265. YORO: Subirana Valley, MCZ 38837-38; 0.5 km N Coyoles, LACM 48360; 5 km E Coyoles, LSUMZ 21650; Coyoles, LSUMZ 21648-49; 17 km NW Progreso, LSUMZ 24602.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 1200 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, Subtropical Wet Forest, Subtropical

Moist Forest, and Subtropical Dry Forest formations. Most frequently found near water; never encountered in closed forest, but in edge or open situations.

Genus *Corytophanes* Boie

*Corytophanes cristatus* (Merrem)

*Agama cristata* Merrem, 1821: 50.

[*Corytophanes*] *cristatus*: Boie (by inference), 1827: 290.

*Corytophanes cristatus*: Werner, 1896: 346; Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 28.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from central Veracruz, México to Colombia; also on the Pacific versant in Costa Rica.

*Locality Records*.—ATLÁNTIDA: mountains above Corozal, LACM 47847-48; Guaymas District, UMMZ 58372, 58381; Tela, MCZ 21153; near Tela, USNM 101279; Lancetilla, MCZ 29393, 31483; La Ceiba, MCZ 32035. COLÓN: 15 mi E Trujillo, USNM 38379. CORTÉS: W of San Pedro Sula, MCZ 32036. GRACIAS A DIOS: between Río Patuca and Río Coco, MCZ 38840-41; Río Coco, USNM 24524. YORO: Mataderos Mountains, FMNH 21794-95, MCZ 38842-44; Portillo Grande, FMNH 34754; Subirana Valley, MCZ 38839.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Sea level to about 1300 m in the Tropical Moist Forest and Subtropical Wet Forest formations. This species was found on trees in undisturbed forest during the daytime.

Genus *Ctenosaura* Wiegmann

*Ctenosaura similis* (Gray)

*Iguana (Ctenosaura) Similis* Gray, 1831: 38.

*Ctenosaura similis*: Bailey, 1928: 32; Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 28; Meyer, 1966: 175; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations of both versants from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, México to Panamá.

*Locality Records*.—ATLÁNTIDA: Tela, MCZ 22669, UMMZ 69536. CHOLUTECA: Pespire, FMNH 5191-93; Choluteca, MSU 4649-53; Ola, TCWC 20813. COLÓN: 0.5-1.5 km W Trujillo, LACM 48416-17, LSUMZ 21659-61; 1-3 mi E Trujillo, LSUMZ 22445-47, 22495; 2 km E Trujillo, LACM 48418, LSUMZ 21662; mountains above Trujillo, LSUMZ 22454; Puerto Castilla, LSUMZ 22475-78. COMAYAGUA: 3 mi SSE Comayagua, LACM 48424. CORTÉS: San Pedro Sula, USNM 24376; near Cofradía, USNM 128086-87; La Lima, LACM 48419-22; 2-3 mi W San Pedro Sula, TCWC 19197, LACM 48423; Puerto Cortés, TCWC 19196; 1 mi W La Lima, TCWC 19198. FRANCISCO MORAZAN: Zamorano, MCZ 49927, AMNH 70342-45; 21 km SSW Sabana Grande, LSUMZ 24603. GRACIAS A DIOS: Patuca, USNM 20290-91; Tancin, LACM 48456. ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Utila, near Utila, UF 28392-95, 28415-29, 28445-51, LSUMZ 22276-77, 22287-92, 22299-302; Isla de Guanaja, 5.5 mi W Sabana Bight, TCWC 21954; Isla de Guanaja, La Playa

Hotel, LACM 48412-14, 48458, LSUMZ 21655; Isla de Guanaja, KU 101438; Isla de Guanaja, SE shore opposite Guanaja, UF 28575-77, LSUMZ 22406-09; Isla de Guanaja, near Sabana Bight, UF 28581-89, LSUMZ 22410-11. LEMPIRA: Copan-Lempira border, FMNH 40866. SANTA BÁRBARA: near Quimistán, USNM 128094-97; 20.5 mi W Chamelecón, LACM 48458; 4 km SW Quimistán, KU 67222. VALLE: San Lorenzo, FMNH 5194 (8); Isla Zacate Grande, MSU 4654-59; 10 km WNW Nacaome, KU 67218-21. YORO: near Yoro, MCZ 29401-03; 0.5 km N Coyoles, LSUMZ 21656, LACM 48415; Rancho San Lorenzo, LSUMZ 21657-58.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 800 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, and Subtropical Moist Forest formations. Found in trees and on the ground in the daytime, and one individual was taken from a hollow stump at night.

Genus *Enyaliosaurus* Gray

· KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *ENYALIOSAURUS* IN HONDURAS

- 1. First two or more whorls of enlarged spinous caudal scales separated from each other by two rows of small, flat scales ..... *bakeri*
- 1. First two or more whorls of enlarged spinous caudal scales separated from each other by one row of small, flat scales ..... 2
- 2. Males and females with a prominent dewlap ..... *palearis*
- 2. Males and females with a transverse gular fold, but no dewlap .....  
..... *quinquecarinata*

*Enyaliosaurus bakeri* (Stejneger)

*Ctenosaura bakeri* Stejneger, 1901: 467; Bailey, 1928: 38; Barbour, 1928: 56; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Enyaliosaurus bakeri*: Cochran, 1961: 105.

(?) *Ctenosaura completa*: Günther, 1885: 58 (In part).

*Range.*—Known only from the Bay Islands of Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Utila, USNM 26317, 25324; Isla de Utila, Utila, UF 28437, 28471, LSUMZ 22275, 22293; Isla de Roatán, French Harbor, FMNH 53831; Isla de Roatán, ca. 3 mi W Roatán, LSUMZ 22367-71, UF 28530-33; Isla de Roatán, near Roatán, LSUMZ 22399; Isla de Roatán, near French Harbor, UF 28553.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Known only from near sea level in the Tropical Moist Forest formation. This species was taken on rocks and in grass along beaches, and one individual was found asleep inland at night on the trunk of a thorn palm.

*Enyaliosaurus palearis* (Stejneger)

*Ctenosaura palearis* Stejneger, 1899: 381.

*Enyaliosaurus palearis*: Smith and Taylor, 1950: 76; Echternacht, 1968: 151.

*Range.*—Low elevations of the Motagua Valley in Guatemala and the Aguan Valley in Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—YORO: 0.5 km N Coyoles, LACM 48425-27, LSUMZ 21482-86; Rancho San Lorenzo, LACM 48428-30, LSUMZ 21487-88; 2 km S Coyoles, KU 101439-41.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Known only from 150 to 250 m in the Tropical Arid Forest formation. Adults were found in trees and juveniles on the ground in the forest in the daytime.

*Enyaliosaurus quinquecarinatus* (Gray)

*Cyclura quinquecarinata* Gray, 1842: 59.

*Enyaliosaurus quinquecarinata*: Gray 1845: 192.

*Ctenosaura quinquecarinata*: Günther, 1885: 58; Bailey, 1928: 42.

*Range.*—Disjunct populations on the Pacific versant from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, México to Nicaragua.

*Locality Records.*—"Honduras" (Günther, 1885). LA PAZ: La Paz, LACM 72088-89.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Known only from about 750 m in the Subtropical Dry Forest formation.

Genus *Iguana* Laurenti

*Iguana iguana* (Linnaeus)

*Lacerta iguana* Linnaeus, 1758: 206.

*Iguana [iguana]*: Van Denburgh, 1898: 461.

*Iguana tuberculata*: Günther, 1885: 56.

*Iguana tuberculata* var. *rhinolopha*: Werner, 1896: 346.

*Iguana iguana rhinolopha*: Barbour, 1928: 56; Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 28; Dunn, 1934: 1; Smith, 1950: 55.

*Iguana iguana*: Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations from Veracruz, México on the Atlantic versant and Sinaloa, México on the Pacific to South America.

*Locality Records.*—COLÓN: 2 km E Trujillo, LSUMZ 21507; ca. 8 mi NE Trujillo, LSUMZ 22502; Barranca, ANSP 24190. COPÁN: Copán, TCWC 23634, UMMZ 83033 (2). CORTÉS: near Cofradía, USNM 128085. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: Zamorano, MCZ 49937; Cantarranas, ANSP 24191-93. GRACIAS A DIOS: Tancin, LSUMZ 21506; Patuca, USNM 20287-89. ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Roatán, 3 km N Roatán, LACM 47849; Isla de Utila, Utila, LSUMZ 22294; Isla de Guanaja (Wilson and Hahn, *in press*). SANTA BARBARA: 12.3 km ENE Quimistán, KU 67234-36.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to about 800 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, and Subtropical Dry Forest formations. Adults were found in trees in disturbed forest and edge situations and juveniles were found on the ground and on low vegetation. In the drier formations this species always was encountered along streams.



Genus *Laemantus* Wiegmann*Laemantus longipes* Wiegmann

*Laemantus longipes* Wiegmann, 1834: 45.

*Laemantus waltersi* Schmidt, 1933: 20.

*Laemantus longipes deborrei*: McCoy, 1968: 668.

*Laemantus longipes waltersi*: McCoy, 1968: 670.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from central Veracruz, México to Honduras.

*Locality Records*.—ATLÁNTIDA: Tela, USNM 84026, 84550, MCZ 27907, 29334, 32034. COPÁN: Copán, UMMZ 83032. CORTÉS: Laguna Ticamaya, FMNH 5213.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Sea level to about 600 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, and Subtropical Moist Forest formations. Diurnal and arboreal.

Genus *Polychrus* Cuvier*Polychrus guttuosus* Berthold

*Polychrus guttuosus* Berthold, 1846: 5.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from Honduras to Colombia and Ecuador.

*Locality Records*.—ATLÁNTIDA: Guaymas District, UMMZ 58639.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Known only from about 20 m in the Tropical Moist Forest formation. The single specimen, according to field notes, was found on the trunk of a large tree immediately after it was felled.

Genus *Sceloporus* WiegmannKEY TO THE SPECIES OF *SCELOPORUS* IN HONDURAS

1. Postfemoral dermal pocket present ..... *variabilis*
1. No postfemoral dermal pocket ..... 2
2. Dorsal pattern gives the impression of a dorsolateral light stripe .....  
..... *squamosus*
2. Dorsal pattern not giving the impression of a dorsolateral light stripe .....  
..... *malachiticus*

*Sceloporus malachiticus* Cope

*Sceloporus malachiticus* Cope, 1864: 178; Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 28; Stuart, 1971: 238.

*Sceloporus schmidtii* Jones, 1927: 4.

*Sceloporus formosus malachiticus*: Smith, 1939: 46.

*Sceloporus formosus smaragdinus*: Smith, 1939: 41.

*Sceloporus malachiticus malachiticus*: Smith, 1942: 356.

*Range*.—Moderate and intermediate elevations from western Honduras on the Atlantic versant and El Salvador on the Pacific to Panamá.

*Locality Records*.—CORTES: W San Pedro Sula, FMNH 5214. EL PARAISO: Monserrat, MCZ 49952. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: 7.3 mi SW San Juancito, LSUMZ 21505; La Montañita, MCZ 49934; Cerro Uyuca, MCZ 49939-41, KU 103242-44; Tatumbula, MCZ 49984; 15 km N Sabana Grande, LSUMZ 24604-06; 5 km W Zambrano, KU 67270; Cerro La Tigra, LSUMZ 24202, 24215; El Hatillo, LACM 72090. LSUMZ 24207: 41 km NW Tegucigalpa, LSUMZ 24607. INTIBUCA: 1.5 mi NE La Esperanza, LACM 72103-16; 8 mi ESE La Esperanza, LACM 72116; vicinity of La Esperanza, LACM 45249. OCOTEPEQUE: 12.5 mi E Nueva Ocotepeque, LACM 72096-98. SANTA BARBARA: Cerro Santa Barbara, E slope, LACM 72100-02. YORO: Subirana Ranch, MCZ 32283-92; Subirana Valley, MCZ 38846-50; Mataderos Mountains, MCZ 38845; Portillo Grande, MCZ 38851-54.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—From about 900 to 2200 m in the Subtropical Wet Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, Lower Montane Wet Forest, and Lower Montane Moist Forest formations. Found on the sides of trees in clearings and edge situations in the daytime.

*Sceloporus squamosus* Bocourt

*Sceloporus squamosus* Bocourt, 1874: 212; Smith, 1939: 319; Hahn, 1971: 111.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations of the Pacific versant from Chiapas, Mexico to Costa Rica; also on the Atlantic versant in Guatemala and Honduras.

*Locality Records*.—COMAYAGUA: 3 mi SSE Comayagua, LACM 47294. COPÁN: Copán, UMMZ 84274; 17 km NE Cucuyagua, LSUMZ 24608. EL PARAISO: Monserrat, MCZ 49953; Ojo de Agua, AMNH 70387-88. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: Zamorano, KU 103245-48, LACM 39776; near Zamorano, MCZ 49909, 49938, 49985, LACM 39775, AMNH 70385-86; 8 km ENE Zamorano KU 103249-50; 12 km SSW Sabana Grande, LSUMZ 24609; 21 km SSW Sabana Grande, LSUMZ 24610. LA PAZ: 1 km E La Paz (Hahn, 1971). LEMPIRA: Gracias, FMNH 28561, 40867; 7 mi NNW Gracias, LACM 47293. OCOTEPEQUE: 5 km N Nueva Ocotepeque, TCWC 23773.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—From about 500 to 1000 m in the Tropical Arid Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, and Subtropical Dry Forest formations. Found on fenceposts and rock walls in cleared areas in the daytime.

*Sceloporus variabilis* Wiegmann

*Sceloporus*] *variabilis* Wiegmann, 1834: 51.

*Sceloporus variabilis*: Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 28; Wilson and Meyer, 1969: 146; Hahn, 1971: 111.

*Sceloporus variabilis olloporus*: Smith, 1939: 282; Meyer, 1966: 175.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations from southern Texas on the Atlantic versant and Oaxaca, México on the Pacific to Costa Rica.

*Locality Records.*—CHOLUTECA: Pespire, FMNH 5218. COMAYAGUA: 13.7 km E Siguatepeque, KU 67286-89; Siguatepeque, FMNH 5219-25. COPÁN: Copán, UMMZ 84275, AMNH 70319-21; 12 mi ENE Copán, LACM 47839-40; 6 km NE Copán, LSUMZ 24611; 13 km NE Cucuyagua, LSUMZ 24612. CORTÉS: 1 mi W El Jaral, LACM 47842, LSUMZ 24214; 1 mi SE El Jaral, LACM 47843; 3 mi W San Pedro Sula, LACM 47845-46; Agua Azul, MCZ 49965, AMNH 70326-27; 6 km N Agua Azul, LSUMZ 24613. EL PARAIÑO: Agua Fría, AMNH 70317; 6 km SE Los Limones, LSUMZ 24614; 15.8 mi W Danlí, LACM 45066-68. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: Rancho San Diego, TCWC 19199, AMNH 69076-79, 69069-73; 22 mi W Guaimaca, LACM 45095; Montaña de Guaimaca, AMNH 70322; 18.7 km WSW Guaimaca, LSUMZ 22266; 18.4 km NE Talanga, LSUMZ 22267-68; Ventas, FMNH 5216-17; Zamorano, AMNH 70324-25, LACM 38774, MCZ 49764; near Zamorano, LACM 39772-73, MCZ 49910-19, AMNH 70323; 5 mi S Zamorano, AMNH 69641; 18.8 mi N Tegucigalpa, LACM 45242-43; 11-15 km N Sabana Grande, LSUMZ 24615-17; 12 km SSW Sabana Grande, LSUMZ 24618; 2-6 km SW Valle de Ángeles, LSUMZ 24619-20; 16 km SW Valle de Ángeles, LSUMZ 24621. GRACIAS A DIOS: Tancin, LSUMZ 21503-04. LA PAZ: Marcala (Hahn, 1971). LEMPIRA: Gracias (Hahn, 1971); 7 mi NNW Gracias, LACM 47841; Erandique (Hahn, 1971). OCOTEPEQUE: Nueva Ocotepeque, TCWC 23635-36; 1 km W Nueva Ocotepeque, TCWC 23776. OLANCHO: Pataste, MSU 4660-78. SANTA BÁRBARA: 3 mi E Quimistán, LACM 47838; 1 mi NE El Sauce, LACM 47844. VALLE: 2 mi W Nacaome, LACM 47837. YORO: Portillo Grande, MCZ 32269, 32271-78, 38855; Subirana Ranch, MCZ 32279-82; Subirana Valley, MCZ 38857-90; Mataderos Mountains, MCZ 38856, FMNH 21869; 2 km S Coyoles, KU 101442-43.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to about 1300 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, Subtropical Wet Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, and Subtropical Dry Forest formations. Found in the daytime on the ground, on lower parts of trees, and on rock walls and fences in cleared and disturbed areas.

#### Family Scincidae

#### Genus *Eumeces* Wiegmann

#### *Eumeces sumichrasti* (Cope)

*Plistodon sumichrasti* Cope, 1867: 321.

*Eumeces sumichrasti*: Bocourt, 1879: 422; Taylor, 1946: 178; Marx, 1958: 459.

*Eumeces schmidtii* Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 30.

*Range.*—Low elevations of the Atlantic versant from central Veracruz, México to Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—ATLÁNTIDA: Lancetilla, ANSP 19877; Tela (Dunn and Emlen, 1932); mountains above Corozal, LACM 47295.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Known only from sea level to about 200 m in the Tropical Moist Forest formation. Found in the daytime on the ground and on fallen trees in undisturbed forest and edge situations.

Genus *Mabuya* Fitzinger*Mabuya mabouya* (Lacepede)

*Lacerta Mabouya* Lacepede, 1788: 376.

*Mabuya [mabouya]*: Fitzinger, 1826: 52.

*Mabuya agilis*: Werner, 1896: 347; Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 31.

*Mabuya mabouya mabouya*: Dunn, 1936: 544; Smith, 1950: 55.

*Mabuya mabouya*: Meyer, 1966:176; Hahn, 1971: 111; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations of both versants from central México to Brazil; also in the Lesser Antilles.

*Locality Records*.—ATLÁNTIDA: Corozal, LACM 47753-54, 47756; 13 km E La Ceiba, LACM 47755. CHOLUTECA: 13.1 mi W Choluteca, UMMZ 123017. COLÓN: Barranca (Dunn and Emlen, 1932); Trujillo, LSUMZ 22428. COMAYAGUA: Siguatepeque, FMNH 5063. COPÁN: Copán, UMMZ 83029, AMNH 70339-40. CORTÉS: Agua Azul, TCWC 19211-12, AMNH 70337, MCZ 49966-67; Laguna Ticamaya, FMNH 5061; El Jaral, FMNH 5062; San Pedro Sula, FMNH 5060. EL PARAISO: Valle de Jamastrán, AMNH 70380. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: Tegucigalpa, FMNH 5064-65; Zamorano, AMNH 70338. GRACIAS A DIOS: Patuca, USNM 20306-09; Kisalaya, LACM 16860; Kiwas Tara, LACM 16859; Tancin, LACM 47726-28. ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Roatán, Jonesville, TCWC 21955; Isla de Utila, Utila, LSUMZ 22309; Isla de Guanaja, LSUMZ 21883. LEMPIRA: Gracias (Hahn, 1971). OLANCHO: 1 km WNW Catacamas, LACM 47720; 4.5 km SE Catacamas, LACM 45165, 47721-25; Río Guampucito, 7.5 mi E Dulce Nombre de Culmí, LACM 45151. SANTA BÁRBARA: El Sauce, AMNH 70341. YORO: Subirana Valley, MCZ 32037-40, 38934-36, UMMZ 77848 (6); 5 km E Coyoles, LACM 47729; Coyoles, LACM 47730-52.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Sea level to about 1100 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, Subtropical Wet Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, and Subtropical Dry Forest formations. Found on the forest floor in disturbed and cleared areas and under the bark of trees, logs, and fence posts. A large series was taken from bunches of bananas in a processing plant.

Genus *Scincella* Mittleman*Scincella cherriei* (Cope)

*Mocoa cherriei* Cope, 1893: 340.

*Scincella cherriei cherriei*: Mittleman, 1950: 20.

*Leiolopisma assatum*: Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 31.

*Lygosoma assatum cherriei*: Stuart, 1940: 13.

*Lygosoma incertum* Stuart, 1940: 10. (In part)<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>The paratype of *Lygosoma incertum* (MCZ 38933), from Portillo Grande, Honduras, appears to us to represent *Scincella cherriei*.

*Leiolopisma cherriei cherriei*: Smith, 1946: 111; Meyer, 1966: 175.

*Scincella cherriei*: Wilson and Meyer, 1969: 146.

*Range*.—Low, moderate, and intermediate elevations from Veracruz, México on the Atlantic versant and Chiapas, México on the Pacific to Panamá.

*Locality Records*.—ATLÁNTIDA: 9 mi E La Ceiba, LACM 47819; mountains above Corozal, LACM 47813-14, 47820, LSUMZ 21509-13; Lancetilla, MCZ 29397-400, 32214, TCWC 19210, AMNH 70445-46. COLÓN: mountains above Trujillo, LSUMZ 22453. COPÁN: Copán, UMMZ 83030-31, TCWC 23637. CORTÉS: 1 mi W El Jaral, LACM 47815, LSUMZ 24213; 1 mi SE El Jaral, LACM 45299, 45349-51, 47816-18, 47882; 2 mi W San Pedro Sula, LACM 47821; Lago de Yojoa, MSU 4704-05; W of San Pedro Sula, FMNH 5054-59; Agua Azul, AMNH 70505-06. EL PARAISO: Arenal, LACM 20476. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: 9.9 km N. Tegucigalpa, LSUMZ 24180. OLANCHO: 4.5 km SE Catacamas, LACM 45156-57, 47810. YORO: Mataderos Mountains, UMMZ 77843, MCZ 38928; Subirana Valley, UMMZ 77850, MCZ 38927, 38932; 5 km E Coyoles, LACM 47811-12; Portillo Grande, MCZ 38933.

*Ecologic Distribution*.—Sea level to 1600 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, Subtropical Wet Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, and Lower Montane Wet Forest formations. Found in the daytime on the forest floor and in leaf litter in undisturbed or slightly disturbed forest.

Family Teiidae  
Genus *Ameiva* Meyer

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *AMEIVA* IN HONDURAS

- Enlarged gular scales larger than mental; generally a well-defined light medial stripe on the dorsum ..... *festiva*  
Enlarged gular scales much smaller than mental; never a light medial strip on the dorsum ..... *undulata*

- Ameiva festiva* (Lichtenstein)  
*Cnemidophorus festivus* Lichtenstein, 1856: 13.  
*Ameiva festiva*: Bocourt, 1874: 260.  
*Ameiva festiva*: Barbour and Noble, 1916: 473; Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 30.  
*Ameiva festiva edwardsi*: Echternacht, 1968: 152.

*Range*.—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, México to Panamá.

*Locality Records*.—ATLÁNTIDA: Lancetilla, AMNH 70456; Colorado District, UMMZ 58376-77; Guaymas District, UMMZ 58378, 58382; mountains above Corozal, LACM 48072-76, 48083-85, LSUMZ 21622-27; 12 km SSE La Ceiba, KU 10195-96; Carmelina, USNM 62972. COLÓN: mountains above Trujillo, LSUMZ 22465; ca. 2 mi E Trujillo, LSUMZ 22499. COPÁN: 12 mi ENE Copán, LACM 72084-85. CORTÉS: Agua Azul, AMNH 70336; Lago de



Yojoa, MSU 4695-703; W of San Pedro Sula, FMNH 5067-71, 5074; El Jaral, FMNH 5073; Laguna Ticamaya, FMNH 5072. GRACIAS A DIOS: Río Coco, USNM 24527-28. OLANCHO: ca. 40 km E Catacamas, TCWC 23638. SANTA BÁRBARA: 5.5 mi SW El Jaral, LACM 48077-82. YORO: Mataderos Mountains, MCZ 38924, FMNH 21781; Subirana Valley, MCZ 38926; Portillo Grande, MCZ 38925.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to about 1400 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, and Subtropical Wet Forest formations. Found in the daytime on the forest floor in undisturbed and edge situations.

*Ameiva undulata* (Wiegmann)

*Cn.[emidophorus] undulatus* Wiegmann, 1834: 27.

*Ameiva undulatus*: Gray, 1845: 20.

*Ameiva undulata*: Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 30; Wilson and Meyer, 1969: 146; Hahn, 1971: 111.

*Ameiva undulata pulchra*: Stuart, 1942: 146; Smith, 1950: 55.

*Ameiva undulata hartwegi*: Echternacht, 1968: 152.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations from Veracruz, México to Nicaragua on the Atlantic versant and Nayarit, México to Costa Rica on the Pacific.

*Locality Records.*—ATLÁNTIDA: Corozal, LACM 48106-07, 48125, 72086; mountains above Corozal, LACM 48104-05, LSUMZ 21713; 2 km SE La Ceiba, KU 101228-38; 8 km SE La Ceiba, KU 101239-42; 12 km SSE La Ceiba, KU 101252-53. COLÓN: 0.5-3 km W Trujillo, LSUMZ 21714, KU 101243-48; 2 km E Trujillo, LACM 48108, LSUMZ 21715-17; 0.5 km SW Trujillo, LACM 72087; 1 km SSW Trujillo, KU 101249-51; Trujillo, LSUMZ 22427; ca. 2 mi. E Trujillo, LSUMZ 22497-98; Balfate, AMNH 58607-09. COMAYAGUA: La Libertad, MCZ 38923; 8.7 km S Comayagua, LSUMZ 24199. CÓPAN: Copán, UMMZ 83035 (16), FMNH 28525-30; Río Higuito, ANSP 22195-98; 2 km NE Copán, LSUMZ 24622. CORTÉS: 1 mi W El Jaral, LACM 48113-15, 48117-18; 1 mi SE El Jaral, LACM 48116, 48119, LSUMZ 22514; 4.5 mi ENE Villanueva, LACM 48120; 4 mi NE La Lima, LACM 48121-24; 2-3 mi W San Pedro Sula, LACM 48126-28, MCZ 29387-88; Amapa, AMNH 70458; 3 km WSW Cofradía, KU 67330-31; E side Lago de Yojoa, KU 67332; 7 km SW La Lima, KU 67333; Agua Azul, MCZ 49964. EL PARAISO: 15 km E Guadalupe, LACM 39777; Valle de Jamastrán, AMNH 70333-35. FRANCISCO MORA-ZÁN: Tegucigalpa, MSU 4690; Cantarranas, ANSP 22199-212; Zamorano, MCZ 49766-67, 100001-03, KU 101260-67, AMNH 70466, 70470-73; near Zamorano, AMNH 70369-79; above Agua Amarilla, AMNH 70368. GRACIAS A DIOS: Tancin, LACM 48093-94. LEMPIRA: 7 mi NNW Gracias, LACM 48109-12; Gracias, FMNH 40865; Erandique (Hahn, 1971). OLANCHO: 0.5-1 km WNW Catacamas, LACM 48086, LSUMZ 21696-99; 1-3 km NW Catacamas, LACM 48087-89, LSUMZ 21700-03; 4.5 km SE Catacamas, LACM 48090-92, LSUMZ 21704-06; 6.5 km SE Catacamas, LSUMZ 21707-08; Patate, MSU 4691-94; 7.6 mi SW Juticalpa, LACM 45235-37. SANTA BÁRBARA:

4 km SW Quimistán, KU 67326-29; near Quimistán, USNM 128091-92. YORO: 2 km S Coyoles, KU 101216-26, 101254-59, 109973, 107911-14; 0.5 km N Coyoles, LACM 48095-97, LSUMZ 21709; 5 km E Coyoles, LACM 48098-103, LSUMZ 21710-11; Rancho San Lorenzo, LSUMZ 21712; Progreso, UMMZ 58375.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to about 1200 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, Subtropical Wet Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, and Subtropical Dry Forest formations. Found in disturbed situations in the wetter formations, and in the forest and along streams in the drier formations during the day.

### Genus *Cnemidophorus* Wagler

#### KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *CNEMIDOPHORUS* IN HONDURAS

1. With one interparietal and four parietals ..... *lemniscatus*
1. With one interparietal and two parietals ..... 2
2. Fewer than nine rows of longitudinal ventral plates; tail pinkish to orange in life ..... *motaguae*
2. More than nine rows of longitudinal ventral plates; tail bluish in life .....  
..... *deppei*

### *Cnemidophorus deppei* Wiegmann

*Cnemidophorus Deppii* Wiegmann, 1830: 28.

*Cnemidophorus deppii deppii*: Burt, 1931: 56.

? *Cnemidophorus lemniscatus lemniscatus*: Dunn and Emlen, 1932: 30.

*Cnemidophorus deppei deppei*: Meyer, 1966: 176; Echternacht, 1968: 152.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations from Veracruz, México on the Atlantic versant and Michoacán, México on the Pacific to Costa Rica.

*Locality Records.*—CHOLUTeca: Pespire, MCZ 49986, FMNH 5101; Ola, TCWC 19200; Choluteca, MSU 4679-81. COLÓN: Puerto Castilla, LSUMZ 22482. COMAYAGUA: 4 mi S Comayagua, LACM 48037-40; 11 mi NW Comayagua, LACM 48041-43. CORTÉS: San Pedro Sula, USNM 24367-70; 3 km WSW Cofradía, KU 67360-71; 2 mi W San Pedro Sula, LACM 48046-47; Lago de Yojoa, MCZ 29811; Hacienda Santa Ana, FMNH 5147, 5102-13, 5115-39, 5141-46. EL PARAISO: near Ojo de Agua, AMNH 70329, 70331-32. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: Zamorano, MCZ 49769-72, 49931; 21 km SSW Sabana Grande, LSUMZ 24623. GRACIAS A DIOS: Tancin, LACM 48023-25, LSUMZ 21628-31. INTIBUCA: 5 mi S Jesús de Otoro, LACM 48048-50. OLANCHO: between Juticalpa and Catacamas, AMNH 70330. SANTA BÁRBARA: 4 km SW Quimistán, KU 67359; 3 mi E Quimistán, LACM 48044-45; 4 km S Cofradía, LSUMZ 24624; ca. 10 km N Santa Bárbara, LACM 45324-25; ca. 12 km N Santa Barbara, LACM 45326-32. VALLE: San Lorenzo, FMNH 5098-100. YORO: 2 km S Coyoles, KU 101312-16, 101318-26; 6 km N Coyoles, KU 101317; 0.5 km N Coyoles, LACM 48026-32, LSUMZ 21632-38; 5 km

E Coyoles, LACM 48033, LSUMZ 21639; Rancho San Lorenzo, LACM 48034-36, LSUMZ 21640-42.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 850 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, Subtropical Wet Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, and Subtropical Dry Forest formations. A diurnal species found in cleared and edge situations in the wetter formations, and in the open and in the forest in the drier formations.

*Cnemidophorus lemniscatus* (Linnaeus)

*Lacerta Lemniscata* Linnaeus, 1758: 209.

*Cnemidophorus lemniscatus*: Duméril and Bibron, 1839: 123; Echternacht, 1968: 152; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Cnemidophorus lemniscatus ruatanus* Barbour, 1928: 60; Rand, 1954: 260.

*Cnemidophorus lemniscatus lemniscatus*: Burt, 1931: 30; Lynn, 1944: 190; Dunn and Saxe, 1950: 157; Rand, 1954: 260; Meyer, 1966: 176.

*Range.*—Low elevations of the Atlantic versant from Guatemala to Nicaragua and from Panama to Brazil; also on some of the Caribbean islands.

*Locality Records.*—ATLÁNTIDA: La Ceiba, LACM 48051-62, LSUMZ 21677-88, USNM 62973-79; Corozal, LACM 48067, 48071, LSUMZ 21693-94; 9 mi E La Ceiba, LACM 48070; 1 km W La Ceiba, KU 101328-40; 2 km SE La Ceiba, KU 101341; 12 km SSE La Ceiba, KU 101351; Lancetilla, AMNH 70449-55, 69640; Tela, AMNH 46917-19. COLÓN: 0.5-3 km W Trujillo, LACM 48068-69, KU 101349-50; Puerto Castilla, LSUMZ 22479-81. CORTES: Puerto Cortés, TCWC 19201-07, AMNH 37864-65. ISLAS DE LA BAHIA: Isla de Utila, Utila, UF 28366-88, 28430-36, 28444, LSUMZ 22278-86; Isla de Roatán, 0.5-1 km W Roatán, LACM 48063-64, LSUMZ 21689-90; Isla de Roatán, 0.5-4 km N Roatán, LACM 48065-66, LSUMZ 21691-92; Isla de Roatán, 3 mi W Roatán, UF 28509-13, 28534; Isla de Roatán, ca. 2 mi W French Harbour, UF 28554-56, LSUMZ 22384. YORO: 17 km NE Progreso, LSUMZ 24625-27.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to about 50 m in the Tropical Moist Forest formation. Common along the beaches of the Caribbean coast and found inland in some cleared situations during the day.

*Cnemidophorus motaguae* Sackett

*Cnemidophorus motaguae* Sackett, 1941: 1; Duellman and Zweifel, 1962: 190; Meyer, 1966: 176.

*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*: Werner, 1896: 347.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations at scattered localities on both versants from Oaxaca, México to Honduras.

*Locality Records.*—CÓPAN: Cópán, UMMZ 83036, FMNH 28534. EL PARAISO: 15 km E Guadalupe, LACM 39778; 6 km SE Los Limones, LSUMZ 24628. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: 5 km ENE Zamorano, KU 103251-54; Zamorano, AMNH 70460-65, 70467-69, 70474-99; Ventas, FMNH 5094; Teguci-

galpa, FMNH 5095, MSU 4682-89; 12 mi N Tegucigalpa, TCWC 19208-09; 12 km SSW Sabana Grande, LSUMZ 24629-30; 11 km N Sabana Grande, LSUMZ 24631; 12 km E Zamorano, LSUMZ 24632. INTIBUCÁ: 5 mi S Jesús de Otoro, LACM 48143-51. YORO: 0.5 km N Coyoles, LACM 48129-40, 48142, LSUMZ 21663-76; Rancho San Lorenzo, LACM 48141.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—From about 200 to 900 m in the Tropical Arid Forest, Subtropical Moist Forest, and Subtropical Dry Forest formations. Found in both cleared and forested areas during the day.

### Genus *Gymnophthalmus* Merrem

#### *Gymnophthalmus speciosus* (Hallowell)

*Blepharictisis speciosa* Hallowell, 1861: 484.

*Gymnophthalmus speciosus*: Stuart, 1939: 4; Echternacht, 1968: 152; Wilson and Hahn, *in press*.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations from Guatemala to Nicaragua on the Atlantic versant and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, México to Costa Rica on the Pacific.

*Locality Records.*—FRANCISCO MORAZÁN: near Zamorano, LACM 39768, MCZ 48688; Zamorano, MCZ 49776-80, AMNH 70361-63, 85477. GRACIAS A DIOS: Tancin. LACM 47298. ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Roatán, 0.5 km N Roatán, LSUMZ 21493; Isla de Roatán, ca. 3 mi W Roatán, LSUMZ 22349; Isla de Guanaja, La Playa Hotel, LSUMZ 21494; Isla de Guanaja, KU 101352. OLANCHO: 4.5 km SE Catacamas, LACM 47296-97, LSUMZ 21492; Catacamas, LACM 45136. YORO: 5 km E Coyoles, LACM 47299.

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 800 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, Tropical Arid Forest, and Subtropical Moist Forest formations. Found under logs and in debris on the ground.

### Family Xantusiidae

#### Genus *Lepidophyma* A. Duméril

##### *Lepidophyma flavimaculatum* A. Duméril

*Lepidophyma flavimaculatus* A. Duméril, 1851: 137.

*Lepidophyma flavomaculatum*: Werner, 1896: 346.

*Lepidophyma flavimaculatum*: Wilson and Meyer, 1969: 146.

*Range.*—Low and moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant from Hidalgo, México to Panamá; also on the Pacific versant in Costa Rica and Panamá.

*Locality Records.*—ATLÁNTIDA: Corozal, LACM 47834, LSUMZ 21521; mountains above Corozal, LACM 47825-30, 47835, LSUMZ 21514-16, 21518-20; Tela, MCZ 29395; Puerto Arturo, MCZ 21741. CORTÉS: 1 mi SE El Jaral, LACM 47831-33; 1 mi W El Jaral, LACM 45260, LSUMZ 24217; Amapa, AMNH 70459; W of San Pedro Sula, MCZ 29396; near Chamelecón, MCZ

29886-87. OLANCHO: 4.5 km SE Catacamas, LACM 47823-24. YORO: Subirana Valley, MCZ 38901-02; Los Indios, FMNH 21788 (8).

*Ecologic Distribution.*—Sea level to 750 m in the Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Dry Forest, and Subtropical Wet Forest formations. Found under rotting logs, under bark, and in hollows in trees in undisturbed forest. In the drier formation it was found in gallery forest along streams.

#### SPECIES OF QUESTIONABLE OCCURRENCE

The following species have been reported from Honduras in the literature, but we consider the records questionable or erroneous.

*Basiliscus basiliscus* (Linnaeus). Barbour (1928) reported that this species was common on Roatán Island. His reference to this species was apparently a *lapsus* for *Basiliscus vittatus*, which is common on the island.

*Sceloporus serrifer* Cope. This species was recorded by Werner (1896) from "Honduras," but it is known only from northeastern México and the Yucatan Peninsula.

#### RESUMEN

Las tortugas, los cocodrilos, y los saurios de la Republica de Honduras son listadas. Se dan para cada una de las 58 especies aquí presentes, sinonimias breves, una declaración de las areas completas de distribución, una lista de datos de localidades, y una declaración de la distribución ecologica en Honduras. Claves de identificación se proviene y es incluida una lista de especies de cuestionable ocurrencia en Honduras.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- ANDERSSON, L. G. 1900. Catalogue of Linnaean type-specimens of Linnaeus' reptilia in the Royal Museum in Stockholm. Bih. Kongl. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Stockholm (4) 26, 1: 1-29.
- ATKINSON, D. A. 1907. Notes on a collection of batrachians and reptiles from Central America. Ohio Nat. 7(7): 151-157.
- BAILEY, J. W. 1928. A revision of the lizards of the genus *Ctenosaura*. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 73: 1-58.
- BARBOUR, T. 1921. *Sphaerodactylus*. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard Univ. 47(3): 217-282.
- . 1928. Reptiles from the Bay Islands. Proc. New England Zool. Club 10: 55-61.
- . 1930. The anoles. The forms known to occur on the Neotropical islands. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard Univ. 70(3): 105-144.
- . 1934. The anoles. II. The mainland species from Mexico southward. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard Univ. 77(4): 121-155.



- \_\_\_\_\_, AND G. K. NOBLE. 1915. A revision of the lizards of the genus *Ameiva*. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard Univ. 59: 417-479.
- BERTHOLD, A. A. 1846. Mittheilungen über das zoologische Museum zu Göttingen, I: Verzeichniss der aufgestellten reptilien. Nachr. Univ. Königl. Gesell. Wiss. Göttingen 8-10: 1-28.
- BOCOURT, M. F. 1871. Description de quelques Gerrhonotes nouveaux provenant de Mexique et de l'Amérique Centrale. Nouv. Arch. Mus. 7: 102.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1873 (1872-82). Études sur les reptiles. Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale. Pt. 3, Sauriens, 1000 pp.
- BOIE, H. 1827. Neue Lurchsipen. Isis 20: 289-294.
- BOULENGER, G. A. 1885. Catalogue of the lizards in the British Museum (Natural History). 2nd ed., 1: 1-436.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1889. Catalogue of the chelonians, rhynchocephalians, and crocodiles in the British Museum (Natural History). 311 pp.
- BURT, C. E. 1931. A study of the teid lizards of the genus *Cnemidophorus* with special reference to their phylogenetic relationships. U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 154: 1-286.
- CAMPBELL, H. W., AND T. R. HOWELL. 1965. Herpetological records from Nicaragua. Herpetologica 21 (2): 130-140.
- CARR, A. F. 1938. Notes on the *Pseudemys scripta* complex. Herpetologica 1(5): 131-135.
- COCHRAN, D. M. 1961. Type specimens of reptiles and amphibians in the United States National Museum. U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 220: 1-291.
- COPE, E. D. 1861. Notes and descriptions of anoles. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 13: 208-215.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1862. Contributions to neotropical saurology. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 14: 176-188.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1864. Contributions to the herpetology of tropical America. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 16: 166-181.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1867. Fifth contribution to the herpetology of tropical America. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1866: 317-323.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1875. On the batrachia and reptilia of Costa Rica. J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, 8: 93-157.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1893. Second addition to the knowledge of the batrachia and reptilia of Costa Rica. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 31: 333-347.
- CUVIER, G. 1807. Sur les différentes especes de crocodiles vivians et sur leurs caracteres distinctifs. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 10: 8-66.
- DIXON, J. R. 1964. The systematics and distribution of lizards of the genus *Phyllodactylus* in North and Central America. New Mexico St. Univ. Sci. Bull. 64(1): 1-139.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1968. A new species of gecko (Sauria: Gekkonidae) from the Bay Islands, Honduras. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 81: 419-426.
- DUELLMAN, W. E. 1965. Amphibians and reptiles from the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico. Univ. Kans. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 15(12): 577-614.
- \_\_\_\_\_, AND R. G. ZWEIFEL. 1962. A synopsis of the lizards of the *sexlineatus* group (genus *Cnemidophorus*). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 123(3): 155-210.
- DUMÉRIL, A. M. C., AND G. BIBRON. 1836. Erpétologie générale on histoire naturelle complete des reptiles. 3: 1-517.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1837. Erpétologie générale on histoire naturelle complete des reptiles. 4: 1-572.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1839. Erpétologie générale on histoire naturelle complete des reptiles. 5: 1-855.
- DUMÉRIL, A. M. C., AND A. DUMÉRIL. 1851. Catalogue methodique de la collection des reptiles. Paris. 224 pp.
- DUNN, E. R. 1934. Notes on *Iguana*. Copeia 1934(1): 1-4.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1936. Notes on American mabuyas. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 87: 533-557.
- \_\_\_\_\_, AND J. T. EMLÉN, JR. 1932. Reptiles and amphibians from Honduras. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 84: 21-32.

- , AND L. H. SAXE. 1950. Results of the Catherwood-Chaplin West Indies Expedition, 1948. Part V. Amphibians and reptiles of San Andres and Providencia. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 102: 141-165.
- ECHTERNACHT, A. C. 1968. Distributional and ecological notes on some reptiles from northern Honduras. *Herpetologica* 24(2): 151-158.
- FITZINGER, L. J. 1826. *Neue Classification der Reptilien*. . . Wien. 66 pp.
- FUGLER, C. M. 1968. The distributional status of *Anolis sagrei* in Central America and northern South America. *J. Herp.* 1(1-4): 96-98.
- GRAY, J. E. 1831. A synopsis of the species of the class Reptilia. *In* Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom 9: 1-100.
- . 1842. *Zoological Miscellany* 4: 57-72.
- . 1845. Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum. 289 pp.
- . 1847. Description of a new genus of Emydae. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 15: 55-56.
- . 1855. Catalogue of shield reptiles in the collection of the British Museum. I. Testudinata (Tortoises). London. 82 pp.
- . 1860. Description of a new species of *Geoclemmys* from Ecuador. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 28: 231-232.
- . 1863. Notes on American Emydidae, and Professor Agassiz's observations on my catalogue of them. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 12: 176-183.
- . 1873. Notes on tortoises. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (4), 11: 143-149.
- GÜNTHER, A. 1885-1902. *Biologia Centrali-Americana. Reptilia and Batrachia*. Taylor and Francis, London. 326 pp.
- HAHN, D. E. 1971. Noteworthy herpetological records from Honduras. *Herp. Rev.* 3(6): 111-112.
- HALLOWELL, E. D. 1855. Contributions to South American herpetology. *J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* ser. 2, 3: 33-36.
- . 1856. Notes on the reptiles in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 8: 221-238.
- . 1860. Report on the reptilia of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, under the command of Capt. John Rogers, U.S.N. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 12: 480-486.
- HOULTUYN, M. 1782. Het onderscheid der Salamanderen van de Haagdisen in't algemeen, en van Gekkoos in't bysonder. *Verh. Zeeuwsch. Genootsch. Vlissingen* 9: 305-336.
- JONES, J. P. 1927. Descriptions of two new Scelopori. *Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.* 186: 1-7.
- KLAUBER, L. M. 1945. The geckos of the genus *Coleonyx* with descriptions of new sub-species. *Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.* 10 (11): 133-216.
- Lacépède, B. G. E. 1788. *Histoire naturelle des quadrupèdes ovipares et des serpens*. Paris 2: 1-527.
- LICHTENSTEIN, H. 1856. *Nomenclator reptilium et amphibiorum Musei Zoologici Berolinensis*. 48 pp.
- LINNAEUS, C. 1758. *Systema naturae*. ed. 10, 1: 1-823.
- . 1766. *Systema naturae*. ed. 12, 1: 1-532.
- LYNN, W. G. 1944. Notes on some reptiles and amphibians from Ceiba, Honduras. *Copeia* 1944(3): 189-190.
- MCCOY, C. J. 1968. A review of the genus *Laemanctus* (Reptilia: Iguanidae). *Copeia* 1968(4): 665-678.
- MCDOWELL, S. B. 1964. Partition of the genus *Clemmys* and related problems in the taxonomy of the aquatic Testudinidae. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 143: 239-279.
- MARX, H. 1958. Catalogue of type specimens of reptiles and amphibians in Chicago Natural History Museum. *Fieldiana: Zool.* 36(4): 409-496.
- MERREM, B. 1820. *Tentamen systematis amphibiorum*. Marburg, 1820.
- MEYER, J. R. 1966. Records and observations on some amphibians and reptiles from Honduras. *Herpetologica* 22(3): 172-181.

- MEYER, J. R., AND L. D. WILSON. 1971a. A distributional checklist of the amphibians of Honduras. Los Angeles Co. Mus., Contrib. Sci. 218: 1-47.
- . 1971b. Taxonomic studies and notes on some Honduran amphibians and reptiles. Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci. 70(3): 106-114.
- MITTLEMAN, M. B. 1950. The generic status of *Scincus lateralis* Say, 1823. Herpetologica 6(1): 17-20.
- NEILL, W. T., AND R. ALLEN. 1962. Reptiles of the Cambridge Expedition to British Honduras. Herpetologica 18(2): 79-91.
- PARKER, H. W. 1940. Undescribed anatomical structures and new species of reptiles and amphibians. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 11, 5: 257-274.
- PETERS, W. 1863a. Eine mittheilung über einige neue Arten der Saurier-Gattung *Anolis*. Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin 1862(1863): 135-149.
- . 1863b. Über einen neuen Gecko *Brachydactylus mitratus* aus Costa Rica. Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin 1863: 41-44.
- RAND, A. S. 1954. Variation and predator pressure in an island and a mainland population of lizards. Copeia 1954(4): 260-262.
- RUIBAL, R., AND E. E. WILLIAMS. 1961. Two sympatric Cuban anoles of the *carolinensis* group. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard Univ. 125(7): 183-208.
- SACKETT, J. T. 1941. Preliminary report on results of the West Indies-Guatemala Expedition of 1940 for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Part II.—A new teiid [sic] lizard of the genus *Cnemidophorus*. Notulae Nat. 77: 1-4.
- SCHMIDT, K. P. 1924. Notes on Central American crocodiles. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser. 12(6): 79-92.
- . 1928. Reptiles collected in Salvador for the California Institute of Technology. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser. 12(16): 193-201.
- . 1933. New reptiles and amphibians from Honduras. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser. 20: 15-22.
- . 1936. New amphibians and reptiles from Honduras in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 49: 43-50.
- SCHWEIGGER, A. F. 1812. Prodromus monographiae cheloniorum. Königsberger Archiv. Naturwiss. Math. 1: 271-368, 406-458.
- SMITH, H. M. 1939. The Mexican and Central American lizards of the genus *Sceloporus*. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser. 26: 1-397.
- . 1942. Mexican herpetological miscellany. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 92: 349-395.
- . 1946. Notes on Central American *Leiopisma*. Herpetologica 3(4): 110-111.
- , AND M. ALVAREZ DEL TORO. 1962. Notulae herpetologicae Chiapasiae III. Herpetologica 18(2): 101-107.
- SMITH, H. M. AND E. H. TAYLOR. 1950. An annotated checklist and key to the reptiles of Mexico, exclusive of the snakes. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 199: 1-253.
- SMITH, P. W. 1950. *Thecadactylus rapicaudus* in Honduras. Herpetologica 6(2): 55.
- STEJNEGER, L. 1899. Description of a new species of spiny-tailed iguana from Guatemala. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 21: 381-383.
- . 1901. On a new species of spiny-tailed iguana from Utila Island, Honduras. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 21: 467-468.
- STUART, L. C. 1939. A description of a new *Gymnophthalmus* from Guatemala, with notes on other members of the genus. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. 409: 1-10.
- . 1940. Notes on the *lampropholis* group of the Middle American *Lygosoma* (Scincidae) with descriptions of two new forms. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich. 421: 1-16.
- . 1942. Comments on the *undulata* group of *Ameiva* (Sauria). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 55: 143-150.
- . 1971. Comments on the malachite *Sceloporus* (Reptilia: Sauria: Iguanidae) of southern Mexico and Guatemala. Herpetologica 27(3): 235-259.

- TAYLOR, E. H. 1936. A taxonomic study of the cosmopolitan scincoid lizards of the genus *Eumeces* with an account of the distribution and relationship of its species. Univ. Kan. Sci. Bull. 23: 1-643.
- TIHEN, J. A. 1949a. The genera of gerrhonotine lizards. Amer. Midl. Nat. 41(3): 579-601.
- . 1949b. A review of the lizard genus *Barisia*. Univ. Kans. Sci. Bull. 33(1): 217-256.
- VANDENBURGH, J. 1898. Reptiles from Sonora, Sinaloa, and Jalisco, Mexico, with a description of a new species of *Sceloporus*. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1897: 460-464.
- WAGLER, J. 1830. Natürliches System der Amphibia mit vorangehender Classification der Säugetiere und Vogel. München. 354 pp.
- WERNER, F. 1896. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Reptilien und Batrachier von Centralamerika und Chile, sowie einiger seltenerer Schlangenarten. Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien 46: 344-365.
- WIEGMANN, A. F. 1828. Beiträge zur Amphibienkunde. Isis von Oken 21: 364-383.
- . 1834. Herpetologia Mexicana. Berolini. 54 pp.
- . 1835. Amphibien. In Beiträge zur zoologie, gesammelt auf einer Reise um die Erde, by F. J. F. Meyen. Nova Acta Acad. Leop.-Carol. 17(1): 241.
- WILSON, L. D., AND D. E. HAHN. *in press*. The herpetofauna of the Islas de la Bahía, Honduras. Bull. Florida St. Mus.
- WILSON, L. D., AND J. R. MEYER. 1969. A review of the colubrid snake genus *Amastriidium* Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci. 68(3): 146-160.

## APPENDIX

The following names of places and geographical features are in addition to those forming the gazetteer of our paper on the amphibians of Honduras (Meyer and Wilson, 1971a). Names in parentheses are departments, and numbers in parentheses indicate latitude north of the Equator, followed by longitude west of Greenwich. All distances and elevations given should be considered as approximate.

Barbareta, Isla de (ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA)—small island off the eastern end of Isla de Roatán (16°26', 86°09')

Cristales, Río (COLÓN)—small river entering the Caribbean Sea 1 km W of Trujillo (15°56', 86°00')

El Hatillo (FRANCISCO MORAZÁN)—village 5 km NE of Tegucigalpa; 1460 m (14°08', 87°10')

Erandique (LEMPIRA)—town in eastern Lempira; 1200 m (14°13', 88°24')

Guampucito, Río (OLANCHO)—small tributary of the Río Guampu, 7 km NE of Dulce Nombre de Culmí (15°13', 85°34')

Guayambre, Río (EL PARAISO)—large river originating in El Paraiso and joining with the Río Guayape in Olancho to form the Río Patuca

La Tigra, Cerro (FRANCISCO MORAZÁN)—10 km NE of Tegucigalpa; 2100 m (14°11', 87°09')

San José del Río Tinto (OLANCHO)—village on the Río Tinto, 15 km NE of Catacamas; 330 m (14°59', 85°46')

Accepted for publication March 6, 1973